Daily Commercal,

PLEMENT.

DAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1872.

L REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

VANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

r Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.
WILLIAM D. FORTEN.

at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham
elphia; Harry White, Indiana; William
n; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N.
r, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycom-
am Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds,
Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V.
Washington; David N. White, Allegheny;
y, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

TY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

JUDICIARY.
esident Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS.
NELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F
THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
ty District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
ity District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE.
MSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEW-

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARR.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

FUL TRAGEDY.

ABLE DOUBLE MURDER.

s of Liquor and Jealousy.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 17, 1872.

Dispatch to the Commercial.

seven o'clock this morning our citizens own into a terrible state of excitement by rt that Robert Dunlap, who is employed on owned by Dr. B. Hawkes, near this city, ot and killed a young man named Car- a nephew of the Doctor's who erintending the farm; also that Dunlap had wife, inflicting dangerous wounds. A visi cene of the tragedy confirmed the above. s that this morning, while young Carpenter s. Dunlap were attending to their duties, came out of the house with a double barrel un, which he pointed at his wife, gged for her life and ran into Dunlap following her. In a moment she ne report of the gun and a scream from Car-

The next moment the other barrel was dis- t at herself, setting fire to her clothing. This ckly followed by blows, the infuriated man her over the head. At this point came unconscious and knew no more he revived in the doctor's office. Car- was killed instantly and Mrs. Dunlap lying in a critical condition. It is reported inlap, who is a drunken vagabond, accused er of criminality with his wife. This, however, is thought to be false, as ter is a young man who has always borne as reputation for morality as any one in the od it was only when Dunlap was in liquor e ventured to make such assertions. The er escaped and is still at large, with the son his track.

EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

h Grumbling Over the Geneva Award.

DON, September 17.—The Tory journals con- in unmeasured terms the action of the Geneva al. The London *Advertiser* says: "What a has been played at Geneva, where England en adjudged to pay tribute to a bully who re- es his own obligations. America is not pre- ited with the settlement of claims against nd.

Herald breathes defiance and hatred of Amer- nd says that "the breach between the two ries has only been widened. Of course had rbitration decided upon a larger sum of ey, England would pay it. If they had award- chimed as sweetly as the bells this fresh tch century and long since ceased entirely. Venice point was of many kinds: the *punto a reticella*, made by drawing the threads of muslin, or by working on a parchment pat- tern in button-hole stitch; the guipure lace, which consisted of flowers and other figures are in relief, made by cotton placed inside to raise them, and connected by a purl of geometric regularity. The two last varieties were oftenest made of unbleached silk or thread, and many a carefully hoarded heir-loom of this description has found its way into the markets of Paris after the late revolution in Italy. Modern ingenuity has likewise devised a somewhat wise method of gratifying the passion and meeting the de- mand for old lace. In past ages it was a custom on some of the coasts of the Mediter- ranean for the rich bridal robes and veils never to be reworn until the corpse of her whom they had first adorned was reclothed in them for interment. Vaults have there been extensively rifled, and these mag- nificent and coveted articles have been sold in the shops of Brussels, London and Paris for the adornment of living beauty. And the modern female mind, it is said, is far too practical a well-trained to experience any sentimental revolt against the practice.

The famous Brussels laces are either point or pillow-made, and have rather advanced than declined in beauty of workmanship since their first appearance in the fifteenth century. The general term includes the so- called point d'Angleterre, a misnomer which history explains. In 1662 the English Parliament, alarmed at the sum expended on foreign point, and wishing to protect the English bone-lace, passed an act prohibit- ing the importation of foreign laces. The English merchants, at a loss how to supply the demand for costly lace in the court of Charles II., tried the experiment of import- ing lace-makers from Flanders, but the Eng- lish flax proved to be of an inferior quality. They then adopted the simple device of buying up the finest laces of the Brussels market, smuggling them over to England and selling them under the name of point d'Angleterre. The crowning excellence of Brussels lace has, in fact, always been the extraordinary fineness of the thread employed. It is made of flax grown chiefly in Brabant, and the best quality is spun in dark, underground rooms, because contact with dry air causes the thread to break. It is so fine as almost to escape the sight, and the feel of it as it passes through the hands of the spinner is her on- ly sure guide. Every inch drawn from the fine distaff is closely examined, and at the slightest inequality the wheel is stopped to repair the mischief. Every artificial help is also given to the eye. A back-ground of dark paper is so placed as to throw out the thread, and the room admits but a single ray of light, which falls upon the work.

The material thus painfully prepared is used either for pillow or needle work. The ground work of modern Brussels lace is al- ways a reseau or net, the use of the guipure filling having been discontinued more than a century since. It is invariably made in small sections, united for shawls, flounces and other large articles by an ingenious, in- visible stitch. There is also a fine machine- made net on which hand and cushion- wrought flowers and sprays are sewn, con- stituting the popular point applique. And in fact the vrai reseau, or real needle-made ground, is seldom employed at present, ex- cept for royal trousseaux.

The fine, dainty but unpretending Mechlin lace is always made upon the pillow, in one piece and with various fancy stitches intro- duced. Its distinguishing feature is the flat thread which forms the flower and gives it the character of embroidery. In former times it was made not only in Mechlin, but at Antwerp and Sierre, and was much in favor during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for the edging of corsets, ruffles and cravats. Subsequently the taste for it declined, and only within the last few years has it partially revived. Mechlin is not, however, considered a "full- dress" lace, but is chiefly employed for the trimming of luxurious lingerie.

Valenciennes also is a pillow-lace, one

LACE AND LACE-MAKING.

Lace belongs to the poetry of attire. It ranks next to precious stones in intrinsic beauty and permanent value. It is the most refined of all human fabrics, and incompar- ably the best fitted to enhance the beauty of the wearer. It has a grace which fashion cannot vulgarize,—a dignity which is thought by its devotees even to sactify dirt. Philologists have condescended to quarrel over the deriva- tion of its name, some con- tending for the Latin *lacinia*, the hem or fringe of a garment, others for an anglo- Norman term signifying a braid or lacing. Lace has a history and a literature, and to be learned in laces is an accomplishment so en- tirely and irreproachably feminine that some account of their origin, manufacture and the varieties most admired can hardly fail to interest lady readers.

Nature herself gave a hint for the first idea of lace in the beautiful lace-plant of Africa, the Ouvlrandra fenestralis, with its leaves of airy net-work, and rude laces and fishing-nets appear in history almost simul- taneously. Artistes of female attire in paintings on the walls of Egyptian and Nu- bian temples show net-works in looped or darned crochet on patterned hems of gar- ments. The lace of blue mentioned in Exodus seems to have been a netted fringe, and lace fringes were probably made in the earliest times, as we know they were in the middle ages, by taking away the weft from the ends of cloth pieces, or leaving the warp-threads unwoven, and the plaiting them by hand into meshes and geometric figures, leaving the loose ends for a fringe. A form of this primitive art is still taught in certain schools and convents at Genoa and applied to the fringed ends of fine macrame form an important item in the and very beautiful and ingenious specimens of them were shown in the Paris exhibition of 1867. The Greeks, even in Homer's time, were famous both for colored embroidery and net-work; and there is a marble Diana at Portici which represents the goddess as wearing a purple garment edged with a net- work an inch and a half wide, closely re- sembling lace. Some of the patterns of late Greek lace are also very beautiful, and well worth study by modern designers.

Nevertheless, lace making must rank with music and Gothic architecture as essenti- ally modern or Christian art. In the castles and cloisters of the middle ages were pro- duced those exquisite points of Venice and Genoa, which cannot be excelled and can hardly be equalled by all the appliances of modern skill. And this is perhaps the place in which to insist on what a late accomplish- ed writer on this subject calls the "natural classification" of laces, as distinguished from that inexact and perplexing system of local nomenclature which has hitherto prov- ed the stumbling-block of students and the bewilderment of collectors. Lace, then, is of three kinds, hand-made, cushion-made and machine-made. All genuine point lace is wholly hand wrought, both the ornamen- tal design and the groundwork, which last may be either a *reseau*, that is, a fine net- work or wire-work, as in Brussels and Alencon goldne, or a series of threads or bars, either plain or purled, connecting the figures as in Honiton and other guipures next in beauty and value to the t

Trousseau of every wealthy Genoese lady come the celebrated point pillow-made laces where the thread is wound upon bobbins of wood, lead or bone and hence the old Eng- lish term "bone lace," then thrown across a cushion upon which the pattern of the lace is drawn, and plaited round numbers of pins inserted in the pillow. Each pin repre- sents a mesh, and the threads, passing as they do from left to right and right to left, often weave at once the pattern and the ground, as in Mechlin. This sort of work, being to some extent mechanical and allow- ing a division of labor, is of course more rapid and less costly than that of hand-made lace. It is besides less spontaneously artistic, and does not so well admit of the close imitation of natural objects, yet some of the cushion-made laces are exceedingly fine. The art of making pillow lace was in- vented about the middle of the sixteenth century by Barbara, wife of Christopher Ottman, a rich master miner of Annaberg. The lady, having learned of certain Protes- tant refugees from the low countries to make lace by hand, conceived the idea of intro- ducing this branch of industry among the peasant girls of the Harz mountains, and to facilitate the work devised the machine rather improperly described above. "She must," says Mr Felkin, the author of the very interesting work on machine-made laces, "have possessed a strong analytic mind and great inventive genius to have originated and worked a plan so suitable for such infinite variety of design and perfect beauty of workmanship." Still more was it to her honor to have devoted the remainder of her life to teaching without profit this method to the neighboring peasantry. Re- member this, ladies, when pleasantly re- minded by your natural protectors that woman cannot invent, and advise them if they prove skeptical to visit the tomb of Barbara in the old church-yard at Annaberg, whereon she is described as "the benefac- tress of the Harz mountains," and one whose "active mind and skilful hand drew bless- ings down on her fatherland."

As for machine-made lace,—the contempt in which it is held by all the truly orthodox in attire is perhaps only partly justified by its inferior beauty and durability. The association of cheapness is marvelously de- facing. Great improvements have lately been introduced in lace-machinery, and on- ly a practiced expert can now detect the dif- ference between machine-made and "real" Valenciennes. The perfect regularity of the ground and the imperfect finish of the edge—for the machine-made lace is necessarily woven in strips the latter need only by a few fine threads, and subsequent- ly separated—are the tests of an "imitation" edging.

It remains to notice the principal varieties of lace most courted at present as adjuncts of a luxurious wardrobe. The old Italian points, especially that of Venice, are price- less both for their essential beauty and their antiquity, their manufacture having de- clined as early as the beginning of the 18th century and long since ceased entirely. Venice point was of many kinds: the *punto a reticella*, made by drawing the threads of muslin, or by working on a parchment pat- tern in button-hole stitch; the guipure lace, which consisted of flowers and other figures are in relief, made by cotton placed inside to raise them, and connected by a purl of geometric regularity. The two last varieties were oftenest made of unbleached silk or thread, and many a carefully hoarded heir-loom of this description has found its way into the markets of Paris after the late revolution in Italy. Modern ingenuity has likewise devised a somewhat wise method of gratifying the passion and meeting the de- mand for old lace. In past ages it was a custom on some of the coasts of the Mediter- ranean for the rich bridal robes and veils never to be reworn until the corpse of her whom they had first adorned was reclothed in them for interment. Vaults have there been extensively rifled, and these mag- nificent and coveted articles have been sold in the shops of Brussels, London and Paris for the adornment of living beauty. And the modern female mind, it is said, is far too practical a well-trained to experience any sentimental revolt against the practice.

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tional Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The report of the Grand ssurer, made to the Right Worthy Grand Pa- rch of the United States, show the receipts for the ar, $71,427; disbursements, $48,728. The amend- nt of the charter of the several State Lodges was sented for approval; new standing committees re authorized on Degree of Rebekah and foreign ations. After recess the Grand Lodge took up special order, the election of officers for the suing two years.

ight Worthy Deputy Grand Sire C. A. Logan, Kansas, was elected Most Worthy Grand Sire, d Representative M. J. Durham, of Kentucky, cted Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire, James I. ngely, of Maryland, was re-elected Right Worthy and Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and shua Vansant, of Maryland, was re-elected Right orthy Grand Treasurer. The other officers of the and Lodge will be appointed by the Most Worthy and Sire.

ourteenth Ohio District Democrats Inharmonious.

ecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 17, 1872.

There are signs of trouble among the Fourteenth trict Democrats. At a Greeley club meeting in valine, last night, Dr. A. E. Jenner made a ech strongly denouncing Berry, the Democratic andidate for Congress, and demanding another andidate. He was not sustained by the meeting, owever. The Democracy are holding a series of ass meetings in the city and surrounding town- ips while the Republicans had very few meetings, d probably are doing the most effective work. here does not seem to be a very remarkable de- ree of political activity or enthusiasm.

kind of thread being used, both for the pat- tern and the ground. It is more universal- y worn than any other, and its durability won for it a hundred years ago the name of "eternal Valenciennes." The fabric so call- ed was, however, in some respects superior to the Valenciennes of the present day. The "real" lace was made inside the city only; that of the suburbs even was called "false," and it was affirmed that if a piece of lace were begun in the city and finished outside the walls, the part wrought outside would be conspicuously less beautiful and even than the other.

The black and white blondes of Chantilly were in great favor during the days of the first empire and the restoration. The black lace bow known by that name, and of which are made the beautiful shawls, veils and flchus so generally worn, is commonly sup- posed to be thread, but is in reality made of a lusterless silk, both delicate and strong. The designs are often exceedingly graceful, but it is really made for the most part at Bayeux. The black llama laces are made of wool.

The only English lace worthy to rank with those we have described is the Honiton, a pillow-lace, first mentioned early in the seventeenth century. As with Brussels point, the flowers and sprays are separately wrought, and were formerly applique upon a net ground. This variety, however, is en- tirely superseded by the modern Honiton guipure, which is quite unique and capable of being made extremely beautiful. The sprigs when made are sewn upon blue paper and then united either by cutworks, or by delicate purlings, made by the yarn, or by various needle-stitches, the button-hole being the most effective. The reliefs are often embroidered with great delicacy, and the workmanship is exquisite. Honiton lace has never been extremely popular in Eng- land, yet for the last half-century it has been steadfastly patronized by the royal family. Queen Adelaide had a Honiton gown, every flower of which was copied direct from nature. Victoria has ordered flounces and a veil for the trousseau of each of her numerous princesses, and an affecting photograph called "The Sad Pris- cess," which circulated last winter, just after the severe illness of the princess of Wales, represented the fair Alexandra with folded arms, flowing hair and a subdued expression, awaiting the dubious result in a white wrap- per elaborately trimmed with Honiton six inches wide.

Efforts have also been made toward restor- ing in Ireland the manufacture of the so-call- ed Limerick lace, which is merely tambour work upon a machine ground of Notting- ham net, and in 1850 a normal lace school was opened in Dublin for teaching girls to make pillow-laces—Valenciennes, Maltese and English. The experiment failed, not through lack of demand, which was always a reason in the early days of the 19th century and long since ceased entirely. Venice point was of many kinds: the *punto a reticella*, made by drawing the threads of muslin, or by working on a parchment pat- tern in button-hole stitch; the guipure lace, which consisted of flowers and other figures are in relief, made by cotton placed inside to raise them, and connected by a purl of geometric regularity. The two last varieties were oftenest made of unbleached silk or thread, and many a carefully hoarded heir-loom of this description has found its way into the markets of Paris after the late revolution in Italy. Modern ingenuity has likewise devised a somewhat wise method of gratifying the passion and meeting the de- mand for old lace. In past ages it was a custom on some of the coasts of the Mediter- ranean for the rich bridal robes and veils never to be reworn until the corpse of her whom they had first adorned was reclothed in them for interment. Vaults have there been extensively rifled, and these mag- nificent and coveted articles have been sold in the shops of Brussels, London and Paris

THE DONA ANA'S INHERITANCE.

The town seemed to being growing more dull each week. The cheap glitter of the saloons, and the tinkling of the guitar, seem- ed to be losingtheir old-time attractiveness. The monte dealer sat with his back to the wall, and yawned and whistled for want of business. Beyond the straggling out-skirts lay the sandy valley, checkered by innum- erable ditches, and green and yellow with ripening wheat. But the June sun and cool starlight fell alike upon utter idleness and stagnation. It was not that society had be- come virtuous, or any unwonted reform had been inaugurated. The low-couched *ca- ranos*, who loitered discontentedly upon corners and lounged in the saloons, were idle only from a scarcity of victims. The market which is governed by ivory chicks and recklessness is liable to dullness and col- lapse like any other. And this was the case here, where once the attraction had been so great as to gather a small army of such as live by nimbleness of fingers and stolidity of countenance.

Mr. James Metkin was one, who, had such a position been created by statute, would have been an admirably qualified individual for Principal Sharper. He had been in this locality a year, and during that time had been frequently suspected of a cunning participa- tion in some those border irregularities in which mail-sacks are opened, the contents of money-draws ransacked and another's horses led astray. Mr. Metkin was a quiet man, who buttoned his black coat around his gentlemanly person with habitual neat- ness, whose hat was within an inch of level, and whose linen was stainless. He was one of those whose lives are decidedly good or evenly desperate, and whose career is de- cided by some freak of youth or accident of ancestry. He *could* have been a clergyman, and *was* a professional gambler—shrewd, imperturbable, desperate. There was never a sign of disappointment upon his colorless and closely-shaven face; no flush on the cold green eye. He was remorseless as fate, as implacable as death. He had cheated the rough men with whom he associated until, in the want of fresh victims, he lost his own ruder skill, the whole fraternity were dol- larless. In all the legerdemain of the card- table he was privately, but perfectly, pro- ficient; and no man understood better than he the nightly secret which victims are so slow to learn,—that in a gambler's success there is no such thing as chance.

Had Mr. Metkin been suspected of no other pursuit than the one which in that country is considered not a degrading but eminently genteel, all would have been well. But as intimated, such was not the case. Only that morning while making his gentlemanly toilet, he had espied a dingy envelope lying mysteriously upon his pine table, which contained the following sug- gestive communication:

"Mr. James Metkin: Sur:

You are hereby informed that you air noan to be a party against the peas and saifty of this community and of you valsor youre personal comfert you wil talk the first opertunity to law *and be gone. I shall the opportunity soon.* A AMERIKAN CITISEN.

P. s. If you dont love your neck wil strech as sure as hell."

The peculiarity of such friendly missives on the frontier consists in the remarkable punctuality with which their promises are performed. The gambler knew this. Such occurrences were not out of the range of his personal knowledge, and as he looked up and around to discover the means by which the document had been conveyed to him, his cowardly heart was sick with ap- prehension. But he placed the paper in his pocket and sauntered out upon the street, to watch and wait and think.

For other reasons than those which actuated the Principal Sharper, the whole fraternity of victimless sporting men in the old town desired a change of residence. Your frontier gambler has one unfailing resource against the dullness of decaying towns. He is as migratory as a gypsy, and you will find him ever where the rattle of the checks is liveliest, utterly forgetful of his residence and his friends of a month ago. Patience is being whose characteristic is *nonchalance*, and time, place and surround- ings are the minor incidents of a life which is made up of the vicissitudes of fortune and the excitement of the most fascinating of all the villainies of mankind. The abounding wealth and the abject poverty, which come and go in the chances of a night, are but the common incidents of a life which has in it no honor, no love and no home; which acknowledges no God and no fear, and which, at some midnight not far in the future is sure of a sudden ending and an un- marked grave.

And so it was not the incidents or dangers of the journey of three hundred miles to the Arizonian capital which those men dis- cussed that same night, as they stood at the shadowy corner of the street. It was only the means they talked about. The last stage of the "Overland" had been taken off a month ago. Mangas Colorado, or "Colo- rado," held every pass and watched every spring, and every month earned anew his sanguinary sobriquet. But the doubloons were very scarce in the sleepy town, and this congress of gamblers had grown tired of a life which was wanting in all excite- ment, tired of their mistresses, and even tired of themselves. Therefore, it was re- agreed that they should buy the idle coach and six mules of a company that no longer ne ded them, arm and equip themselves with unusual prodigality, and start for Tucson within the week.

So tly, as was his wont, Mr. James Mat- kin approached them as they loudly talked, and stood apart and listened.

"Well, now," said one, "where's yer *ante* fur to get this outfit with?"

"Old Matkin has got it," roared his inter- locutor, "and *he* must ante, or by G—"

"Hold up," said a third, placing his hand upon the speaker's mouth, "it yer gosh to say anything of that kind here say it *lower*, you fool."

They drew nearer together and muttered mysteriously, the words being inaudible to the listener save when a sentence culminat- ed in the emphasis of a fearful oath.

But the gentlemanly gambler knew well enough what they said, and as he stood therein the shadow, he made his plan. The stirring like a popular point applique. And in fact the vrai reseau, or real needle-made ground, is seldom employed at present, ex- cept for royal trousseaux.

The fine, dainty but unpretending Mechlin lace is always made upon the pillow, in one piece and with various fancy stitches intro- duced. Its distinguishing feature is the flat thread which forms the flower and gives it the character of embroidery. In former times it was made not only in Mechlin, but at Antwerp and Sierre, and was much in favor during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for the edging of corsets, ruffles and cravats. Subsequently the taste for it declined, and only within the last few years has it partially revived. Mechlin is not, however, considered a "full- dress" lace, but is chiefly employed for the trimming of luxurious lingerie.

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midnight of this first night, and it was counted much to his credit that he assumed his duty so early in the long journey. But when morning came, a gray mule and the sentinel were missing. They shouted, and only the dreary mountain echoes answered; they searched, and he could not be found. Days afterward and the wandering trail around the spring showed the search for the missing man

warning he carried in his breast-pocket was one of danger; this was another. There- fore he was keked up to the party with a care- less indifference, and seemed surprised and pleased at meeting so many of his friends at once.

"We want four hundred dollars, Jim Mc- thin," said a big fellow in a red shirt, "and we must have it, and if you—"

"Certainly, gentlemen, and might I in- quire for what purpose?"

Had it been daylight, they might have seen him draw his thin lips from his teeth in the mockery of a smile as he said this.

"To buy that coach and a mule team—" and cheap at that. We can't stand no sich as this no longer, and the eight of us has concluded to go to Tucson or go to h—l."

Then the Principal Sharper explained that it was all satisfactory, and he also would go; whereat his victims were again gulled as usual, and even pleased and flat- tered.

Of those eight men, the circumstances and characteristics are the only essentials necessary, even if remembered. They were a striking group as they sauntered down the street. Each wore upon his thigh the inevitable Colt's, each threw back his shoulders and brought down his neat boot- heel with a characteristic jerk, and each eloquent in the utterance of that blood- curdling blasphemy know only in its per- fect richness of iniquity in such places and among such men.

Notwithstanding dull times, the gentle- manly individual who sauntered down the street beside the noisy crowd, knew where six thousand dollars in yellow coin lay hidden upon the hill-side, and that, and the letter he had in his pocket, and the men he had just left, were the three things which sorely puzzled him. He must get rid of his friends and save his money, and change his residence. If he failed to furnish these men with the means required, they would stay and have more. If he took the money with him, they would follow it and act accordingly. And if he and they stayed, Vigilance Com- mittees would end all. Yes, a change, and a rapid one, was very necessary. But would he go to Tucson? Not if he knew it.

And and there was still another question, —one that came the most near to the selfish heart than any other—which forced itself upon him as he sauntered down the street. What was to be done with the Dona Ana?

The coach and the mules were purchased, and the supplanting system of the school girls would rot work for the small remunera- tion they received. They preferred crochet, in which a new stitch might possibly prove profitable to themselves.

The silk-silk and white thread guipures of Malta and some other Mediterranean islands are too familiar to need description. "Cluny" and "Duchesse" laces are inferior varieties of guipure and Honiton. These are mere nicknames, having no descriptive significance. A fabric called Spanish lace is prevalent in the shops this year. In dis- tant effect, it bears a certain resemblance to the beautiful unfinished work of medieval nuns displayed in certain Spanish convents. It is of silk, rather flimsy in texture, and apparently machine-made.—*Boston Adver- tiser*

THE DONA ANA'S INHERITANCE.

The town seemed to being growing more dull each week. The cheap glitter of the saloons, and the tinkling of the guitar, seem- ed to be losingtheir old-time attractiveness. The monte dealer sat with his back to the wall, and yawned and whistled for want of business. Beyond the straggling out-skirts lay the sandy valley, checkered by innum- erable ditches, and green and yellow with ripening wheat. But the June sun and cool starlight fell alike upon utter idleness and stagnation. It was not that society had be- come virtuous, or any unwonted reform had been inaugurated. The low-couched *ca- ranos*, who loitered discontentedly upon corners and lounged in the saloons, were idle only from a scarcity of victims. The market which is governed by ivory chicks and recklessness is liable to dullness and col- lapse like any other. And this was the case here, where once the attraction had been so great as to gather a small army of such as live by nimbleness of fingers and stolidity of countenance.

Mr. James Metkin was one, who, had such a position been created by statute, would have been an admirably qualified individual for Principal Sharper. He had been in this locality a year, and during that time had been frequently suspected of a cunning participa- tion in some those border irregularities in which mail-sacks are opened, the contents of money-draws ransacked and another's horses led astray. Mr. Metkin was a quiet man, who buttoned his black coat around his gentlemanly person with habitual neat- ness, whose hat was within an inch of level, and whose linen was stainless. He was one of those whose lives are decidedly good or evenly desperate, and whose career is de- cided by some freak of youth or accident of ancestry. He *could* have been a clergyman, and *was* a professional gambler—shrewd, imperturbable, desperate. There was never a sign of disappointment upon his colorless and closely-shaven face; no flush on the cold green eye. He was remorseless as fate, as implacable as death. He had cheated the rough men with whom he associated until, in the want of fresh victims, he lost his own ruder skill, the whole fraternity were dol- larless. In all the legerdemain of the card- table he was privately, but perfectly, pro- ficient; and no man understood better than he the nightly secret which victims are so slow to learn,—that in a gambler's success there is no such thing as chance.

Had Mr. Metkin been suspected of no other pursuit than the one which in that country is considered not a degrading but eminently genteel, all would have been well. But as intimated, such was not the case. Only that morning while making his gentlemanly toilet, he had espied a dingy envelope lying mysteriously upon his pine table, which contained the following sug- gestive communication:

"Mr. James Metkin: Sur:

You are hereby informed that you air noan to be a party against the peas and saifty of this community and of you valsor youre personal comfert you wil talk the first opertunity to law *and be gone. I shall the opportunity soon.* A AMERIKAN CITISEN.

P. s. If you dont love your neck wil strech as sure as hell."

The peculiarity of such friendly missives on the frontier consists in the remarkable punctuality with which their promises are performed. The gambler knew this. Such occurrences were not out of the range of his personal knowledge, and as he looked up and around to discover the means by which the document had been conveyed to him, his cowardly heart was sick with ap- prehension. But he placed the paper in his pocket and sauntered out upon the street, to watch and wait and think.

For other reasons than those which actuated the Principal Sharper, the whole fraternity of victimless sporting men in the old town desired a change of residence. Your frontier gambler has one unfailing resource against the dullness of decaying towns. He is as migratory as a gypsy, and you will find him ever where the rattle of the checks is liveliest, utterly forgetful of his residence and his friends of a month ago. Patience is being whose characteristic is *nonchalance*, and time, place and surround- ings are the minor incidents of a life which is made up of the vicissitudes of fortune and the excitement of the most fascinating of all the villainies of mankind. The abounding wealth and the abject poverty, which come and go in the chances of a night, are but the common incidents of a life which has in it no honor, no love and no home; which acknowledges no God and no fear, and which, at some midnight not far in the future is sure of a sudden ending and an un- marked grave.

And so it was not the incidents or dangers of the journey of three hundred miles to the Arizonian capital which those men dis- cussed that same night, as they stood at the shadowy corner of the street. It was only the means they talked about. The last stage of the "Overland" had been taken off a month ago. Mangas Colorado, or "Colo- rado," held every pass and watched every spring, and every month earned anew his sanguinary sobriquet. But the doubloons were very scarce in the sleepy town, and this congress of gamblers had grown tired of a life which was wanting in all excite- ment, tired of their mistresses, and even tired of themselves. Therefore, it was re- agreed that they should buy the idle coach and six mules of a company that no longer ne ded them, arm and equip themselves with unusual prodigality, and start for Tucson within the week.

So tly, as was his wont, Mr. James Mat- kin approached them as they loudly talked, and stood apart and listened.

"Well, now," said one, "where's yer *ante* fur to get this outfit with?"

"Old Matkin has got it," roared his inter- locutor, "and *he* must ante, or by G—"

"Hold up," said a third, placing his hand upon the speaker's mouth, "if yer gosh to say anything of that kind here say it *lower*, you fool."

They drew nearer together and muttered mysteriously, the words being inaudible to the listener save when a sentence culminat- ed in the emphasis of a fearful oath.

But the gentlemanly gambler knew well enough what they said, and as he stood therein the shadow, he made his plan. The stirring like a popular point applique. And in fact the vrai reseau, or real needle-made ground, is seldom employed at present, ex- cept for royal trousseaux.

The fine, dainty but unpretending Mechlin lace is always made upon the pillow, in one piece and with various fancy stitches intro- duced. Its distinguishing feature is the flat thread which forms the flower and gives it the character of embroidery. In former times it was made not only in Mechlin, but at Antwerp and Sierre, and was much in favor during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for the edging of corsets, ruffles and cravats. Subsequently the taste for it declined, and only within the last few years has it partially revived. Mechlin is not, however, considered a "full- dress" lace, but is chiefly employed for the trimming of luxurious lingerie.

Valenciennes also is a pillow-lace, one

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We offer for sale $25,000 Bonds of

The Daily Commercial.

SUPPLEMENT.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 19, 1872.

PATTY DREE, SCHOOLMARM.

[From the Overland Monthly.]

Patty stood on the platform at the depot, the solitary passenger dropped from the cars as they went rattling by; nobody came to meet her. School director Penny was taking a quiet game of euchre at Wilson's saloon; Whapsy was "tendin' a burryen," for he was also Coroner and undertaker, and Sharp was dead drunk at his office in the village. It was a sultry September afternoon, toward the commencement of the autumn term; and the young teacher endowed with a second-grade certificate, and a good degree of pluck, had traveled 110 miles to her destination. The yellow dust lay on the unplanked sidewalk, like a sift of *of* Indian meal, and the parched leaves threw their skeleton shadows over it, hopeless of moisture; the very air seemed to come in palpitating gasps over the inhospitable looking brown hills and a wretched sense of inactivity pervaded, benumbing to soul and body.

Patty roused herself from its influence. "Is there no conveyance into the village?" queried she of the lantern-jawed man, who stood watching her small trunk with an air of appropriation.

"Oh, yes'm—a buss." The instincts of proprietorship in this ark of refuge a woke in his soul at once. "Here, you heft up this yere trunk; now, get to Bonkum and tell'em the new schoolmarm's come." This was addressed to an overgrown boy, whose dust-covered feet suggested buckskin boots.

"Yer bet, I ain't goin' there," was the instant rejoinder, accompanied with a twirl of his thumb to his nose.

John looked at Patty, and said, with a chuckle: "He's one of your scholars. His folks raises garden sass for the hull neighborhood, an' he peddles it raound."

Patty smiled. She began to think sass was cheap in Blue nose Canon. But she felt like crying.

"Lots more out o' the same bale," said the driver, encouraged to loquacity by the smiter "You'll be a chipperer schoolmarm than we've had yet, if you ken git along with them young varmints. We've tried men, an' we've tried gals—married women men, an' we've tried gals—married women an' old maids. But they hain't none on 'em conquered, specially the boys. They're a towerin' set; and the gals ain't much better. Ef you've ever broke a colt, you'll know how 'tis yourself."

A faint little "Ah, indeed!" checked further remark. The coach, a sepulchral-looking concern, driven at a hearse-like pace and smelling like a coffin—contained beside herself two other passengers. One of them volunteered the observation that "this here team was fetched across the plaines in '49, and was just as good as new yet." The other she mentally characterized as "a salesman-body"; an, as for dre, way, we've Phoenixed out three o' them ar, made 'ye o' the ashes. Tell yer, stranger, this yere's a great country."

There is another class, not simply dealing in laughable rhodomontade, but given to the direst and darker task of resuscitating from the buried past errors which have been amended, sins which have been repented of. They will hoard up secrets and spring them at inopportune season upon those who have, in all sincerity, long since eschewed the short-comings of those lawless days. They will hunt peccadillos indulged in quite at variance with the staid character of present husbands and fathers of families. They will hunt up preposterous accusations, and poison with wicked menace those who have well-nigh lived down the results of some sudden temptation. If success has crowned hard years of toil and struggle, they are ungenerous in their memory of the parsimony which poverty compelled, and sheer at the exhibition of refined tastes and higher culture, either ignorant or forgetful of the fact that it is impossible to indulge esthetic longings in the midst of scant pecuniary resources; and so Mrs Randall, feeling herself snubbed by Miss Patty Dree, was hard on the young teacher. A touch of gall was added to her bitterness, also from the fact that she had—after many years of small speculations and rigid stinginess—with a fatal blunder worthy of a man, invested her savings in wild cat stocks, and lost; since when she seemed harder and sharper than ever.

The sewing-circle had been vapid of late; but this evening Patty's ears must have burned, if she had not, in happy unconsciousness, been resting her weariness in Mrs. Driscol's neat, little spare room, where, between the lavender-scented sheets, she reposed—a perfect picture, with her pretty, plump arms and swelling bosom half hidden by the thousand tucked and gathered, and her eyes closed in serene sleep; a healthy and lovely image of rest.

Doctor Randall—whose specialty was kindness to strangers, kept in perpetual hot water by the old woman, and who he irreverently called his wife—stopped on his way down town, a few mornings after, to leave the school-house key with Miss Dree, in order that she might make some re-arrangement in chairs and benches, preparatory to it opening, taking occasion to present a few luscious pears and a pretty bouquet, which Patty received with smiles and blushes.

"I don't know how you will succeed," he said. "There has always been trouble in our district. The boys, especially, are unruly. I am not on the committee this year, but shall be glad to offer you assistance. My library is quite at your disposal." Said library consisted of a dictionary, two cook books, some Methodist hymn books and several bound volumes of "The Ladies' Repository."

"Has the school a library?" questioned Patty, at the same time thanking him cordially.

Whasby was announced before Doctor Randall answered. "How do, Doc? How air you, Miss Dree?—quiver mane that's yourn. Reckon you'll change it one o' these days. Our teachers most always gits married. I told Sharp he oughter a-gone and met you. But Sharp ain't strong; he was a lying down; a sun stroke or sutin' least ways he wasn't wery well. I hain't fetched no flowers, like them things. But here's somethin' 'd come handy," and he handed her a bundle of thin *wastinita* branches, knotty and uneven. "You'd better put one o' them in sonk for Hazen Sims. He's the worst boy in this town; you can't manage him nohow. Why the last teacher we had licked him about every day."

"The unfeeling brute!" said Patty, with kindling eye and flushed cheeks. "Keep your switches, Mr. Whaspy. *I* shall never use them on one of the children."

Whaspy burst into a coarse laugh.

"That's a good one," said he. 'Children' why, Hazen Sims and a half a dozeu more o' them boys is a' most grown men."

"Then certainly I should not attempt to whip him."

"Well, not exactly, mebbe; but jist crack their knuckles, or hit'em a rap on the head."

"Then I shall not stoop to proximity for him," said Miss Dree, with a curl of her pretty lip.

"Wall, I reckon you'll change it one o' these days. Our teachers most always git married. I told Sharp he oughter a-gone and met you. But Sharp ain't strong; he was a lying down; a sun stroke or sutin' least ways he wasn't wery well. I hain't fetched no flowers, like them things. But here's somethin 'd come handy," and he handed her a bundle of thin *wastinita* branches, knotty and uneven. "You'd better put one o' them in sonk for Hazen Sims. He's the worst boy in this town; you can't manage him nohow. Why the last teacher we had licked him about every day."

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But the attention of the school was riveted on Whapsy, as he sprung toward the belligerent boy, and, without warning, hit him a sharp cut with the rattan over his face. Blood spurted from his lips on the dainty dress of the teacher, who lifted her hand before him in an attitude both of appeal and defense.

"Do not strike him, Mr. Whapsy. I can manage my own school."

But both antagonists were swayed by fierce passion. The hot blood of uncontrolled boyhood opposed itself to a temper which years of indulgence had rendered fearful. Whapsy was but an enraged animal. He threw away the switch, and with a double fist of iron, beat the boy and baffled his returning blows, till Miss Dree, in an agony of fear and feeling, threw her arms about Hazen, and shouted "Murder!" at the top of her voice.

"Help—help him, boys! every one of you I command it. He will be killed"—as a blow, delivered over her head, hit Sims on the temple and felled him to the ground. The purple rage of Whapsy knew no bounds. He hated the boy, and would have kicked him dead; but the older boys had responded to the teacher's call, and resolutely held him back.

Doctor Randall, who happened to be removing an old stove from an empty house in the vicinity of the school, with a view of appropriation, heard Patty's scream, and the uproar, and hurried in. As he entered, the teacher stood over the prostrate form of the boy like a Pythoness of Fate, and pointing to Whapsy, in a voice totally unlike her musical, sweet tones, said, "Arrest that murderer!"

"He beat Sims. He's killed Hazen—Hazen didn't do nothin', did he, Miss Dree?" The girls crying; and the boys eager to vindicate Sims. Frightened at his pale face and death-like insensibility, Patty ran for water; "Oh, Doctor! do something for the poor boy; don't let that man escape."

"No-m—no-m," and the great boys clustered round the wretch, and held him as in a vise, while the boy from the hotel ran for an officer.

That day was never forgotten in Blue-nose Canon. They will tell you yet of the slowly returning consciousness of Sims, and his first question of "Where's little Susie?" They will tell you of the long days of the helpless fever, and the untiring care of her, the gentle little teacher's mother, who came all the way from San Francisco to nurse him. The whole town rang with the affair, and before night parents from the neighboring villages came flocking in, who had heard the details from their own boys and girls, intensifying the excitement. Tar and feathers, and lynching were freely spoken of, as the proof for the miscreants; and only Miss Dree's persuasions induced it to others saved him. He was given an hour to leave the place, on the one condition of never returning. The horrible proposition of nailing him up in one of his own coffins and burying him alive, emanated from the little "sass" peddler. The idea was put into execution, so far as carrying him to the cars in this ghastly style. A mock funeral procession followed, with caricatures of the "great defunct" in various phases of his career as trustee and accumulative man. Tooting-horns, tin pans and squeedunks blended their discordance with the unearthly moanings of the attending crowd, and the dismal jubilee ended by dumping the detested Whapsy, box and all, into the baggage car, with derisive epithets, shouts and mock mortuary tears. The Blue nose, on the great rock-face overhanging the Canon, seemed to sniff-le in sympathy. Before the cars were an hour on their way, the village subsided into its accustomed monotony.

For Doctor Randall's future Sims was an invalid. But with the cooling rains of the bright November days, his strength revived, and, leaving Little Susie to the tender care of Mrs Dree, he sought a wider sphere of activity in educating himself with the proceeds of his labor, and, from time to time, sending small remittances for his little darling of his heart.

The school progressed. Disorderly and unmanageable as it had been, listless and incapable as the pupils had seemed heretofore, they were electrified into new life under the wise and firm control of this remarkable little Patty Dree.

"The best model school we have in our mountains, I assure you, sir," said Mr. Silverthorn. "Why, sir, you jest oughter a-seen that gal a-wieldin them boys an' gals 'thout no corporeal punishment. Tell yer what there ain't nowheres, cept on the Pacific slope, sich institutions o' learnin' as our public schools. Yes, sir-ee; they jest cram them young 'uns chock full o' every thing—cypherin' the mainstain by. And the grammar: there's Quackenboss, an' Verb, she'll be bound to be called on to be a boss on verbs an' adjectives, pronouns an' all them kind o' things. We've got a boy down to Frisco, graduated here, 'll be President yit. Maybe you hain't never met him in these parts? He's a wunderful scholar than Sims boy, as was left an orphan by his mar, though, poor woman! she couldn't help it. He's in the bank now—the trustedest, an' honoredest, and examplaryest young man you'll see anywheres. Sister Randall—she was down to the boy bother day, and she met him. He was a lookin' so spry, she wouldn't never a-knowed him. An' he's good to his mother, too. Maybe you don't know the party? No. Well, I puttin's this an' that toge-ther, an' Mrs Driscol a-keepin' so close about what this Mrs. Dree an' little Susie down to the Bay, Sister Randall's jest a-bound to find out; an' you know, when a gal's a goin' to be bride' Can't guess? Well, sir, I won't be long after Patty Dree, schoolmarm, 'll be Mrs. Hazen Sims an' a likelier couple you won't find on the Pacific Slope."

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SALE OF LOTS,

UPON THE

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IN THE

BOROUGH OF VERONA,

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THE PROPERTY NOW OFFERED FOR SALE IS NOT INTENDED TO BE HELD AT SPECULATIVE PRICES, BUT IS OFFERED BY AN ORIGINAL OWNER, UPON TERMS TO SUIT EVERY WORKINGMAN WHO DESIRES A CHEAP SUBURBAN HOME. BY FAR THE GREATER PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY IS ALMOST LEVEL, NEAR THE CENTER OF THE BOROUGH, AND WITHIN FIVE MINUTES WALK OF UPPER EDGEWATER STATION. LOTS 25X150.

TERMS—ONE-TENTH CASH.

The remainder in one hundred equal Monthly Payments, without interest.

FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Union Depot at 9.30 A. M.

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Parties desirous to visit Montrose prior to the Sale can secure FREE TICKETS every day during business hours, on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9 at the Company's Office.

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One-tenth Cash, balance in One Hundred Monthly Payments, Without Interest. Life Insurance Added, Free.

Houses Built for Purchasers,

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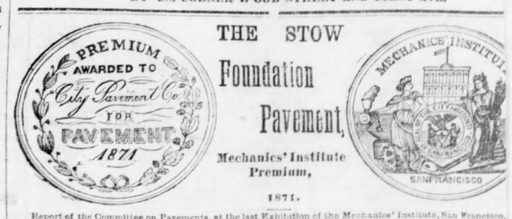

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Pavement,

Mechanics' Institute Premium,

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Report of the Committee on Pavements, at the last Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, 1871, before the Stow Foundation Pavement, the first introduced, and but a few feet of which was laid previous to the Exhibition:

"For general practical use and public benefit, we do not hesitate to pronounce the Stow Foundation Pavement exhibited by the City Paving Company, (now in use with trifling exceptions for the past two years) as the SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS, when taking into consideration the cost of laying it, the time it has been laid, the form of its construction, and by no means inconsiderable item, which have been submitted to the same test. WE AWARD IT THE FIRST PREMIUM."

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JOHN V. HUNTER, }

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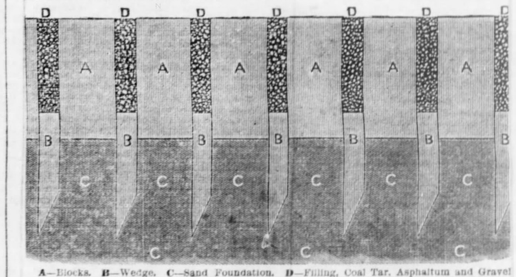

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It is, when finished, a perfectly *sectional* pavement, each block sustaining the weight required, independent of each other.

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TWO HOUSES AND LOT, corner of Sandusky street and Cedar alley. Price $9,250. Terms easy.

17 ACRES, AT GLENDALE STATION, on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at the low price of $3,000.

ONE BUILDING SITE on Ridge st. Grand View, near the residence of A. H. Ingalls; size of Lot 62 by 140.

FOUR SIX ROOM FRAME HOUSES, on Ellsworth avenue, between Shadyside and Roup's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. $3,500 each.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Lincoln avenue—House 12 Rooms, Stable, &c. Price $7,000.

NORTH AVENUE RESIDENCE—House 11 Rooms, Stable and Carriage-house; lot 25 by 150. Stable on Lot. Price $25,000.

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2,000 ACRES COAL LANDS in Westmoreland county, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—$100 to $200 per Acre.

A number of City and Suburban Residences for sale. Also, City and Country Lots.

Money to Loan and Bonds as Paper Negotiated.

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FOR SALE,

Elegant Property

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NORTHWESTERN PART OF PHILADELPHIA.

An Elegant Four-story Brick Residence, Three-story Brick Building, containing 42 fine large Rooms elegantly finished. The House is finished throughout in first-class style, with all the modern improvements—Marble Mantles, Range in Kitchen and Gas throughout the entire House.

A large Yard and Garden, planted with fine Fruit and Shrubbery; a side entrance to the House.

This Property is located in a most neighborhood in the city. Several families from Pittsburgh live in the immediate neighborhood.

To be sold on account of the unavoidable absence of the owner.

Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE, Real Estate Broker,

58 FOURTH AVENUE.

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For Sale or Exchange

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ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCK'S, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Porches, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

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The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.

INQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,

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Steam Saw Mill,

Very advantageously located between the railroad and river, which has all the work it can do. There is also, a large

Three Story Brick Dwelling

With slate roof, used as a boarding house; with all convenient out-buildings, including a two-story brick building containing two shopping rooms, ice house, coal house, smoke house.

This is the most valuable property in the county of Fayette. It is in an excellent region, of country with a large and rapidly increasing population, and is of easy access from all points east and west. Parties desiring to engage in the business of coal and the manufacturing of coke, or in the manufacture of lumber, will find an opportunity now not likely to be again presented.

The interest of the late Abraham Overholt, dec'd, (to wit, the undivided two-thirds part thereof) in the following described property, (being the undivided one-third) on the premises, to-wit:

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A Tract of Land

Containing about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, fronting about five hundred yards on Youghiogheny river and the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway, (Connellsville Branch), and also seven hundred yards on the Broadford and Mt. Pleasant Railroad, and about one mile from the Pennsylvania Railway. The Land is of the very best quality for the manufacture of COKE, and is an excellent location for a COKE PLANT. It is in the HEART OF THE CONNELLSVILLE COAL REGION, and is all underlaid with the celebrated

Connellsville Coal!

The best in the world for the manufacture of COKE, a seam of which is found and bored through to about one hundred feet of coal. The coal adjoining it is now being worked, and 170 coke ovens are in operation, all of them operating successfully by any other.

There are erected on the land a good FRAME FARM HOUSE, a first-rate BARN, and all necessary farm outbuildings. In addition thereto, the land has thereon a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, STONE BARN, FRAME HOUSE FOR FARM HANDS, and other outbuildings, with out-buildings, and a LARGE BRICK STABLE.

II.

About TEN ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the above mentioned on the Youghiogheny river, and the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway, and the Broadford and Mt. Pleasant Railroad, and about one mile from Pittsburgh Junction. On this piece of land is the

Broadford Distillery and Flouring Mill

Where the celebrated

OVERHOLT WHISKY

Is made. The building is 62x110 feet, with the engine room attached, is five stories high, is in good condition, has a slate roof, and contains all the necessary machinery and appliances for the manufacture of Whisky and Flour. The capacity of the distillery is THIRTY BUSHELS and FORTY BARRELS of WHISKY every twenty-four hours. There is also a LARGE FRAME BARN, FRAME HOUSE, with IRON ROOF, capable of holding 10,000 bushels of grain, a BRICK PEN for 1,000 cattle, and CATTLE PEN for about 40 head of cattle, a FRAME STABLE, &c. On this piece of land is the

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Three Story Brick Dwelling

and other buildings.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1872.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 11.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWS AND PAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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SECOND EDITION.

THE GRAND RALLY.

SECOND DAY.

GREAT DAY AND NIGHT PROCESSIONS.

100,000 People!

Hundred Bands of Music.

Speech of Gen. Butler.

Concluding Proceedings of the Convention.

Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF ANY CAMPAIGN.

There are some things in front of which the richest language stands ragged and poor, and among these are such spontaneous uprisings as those the evidences of which the people of Pittsburgh witnessed yesterday. It was very wonderful: Not, perhaps, so much the pomp and pageantry and circumstance, although these themselves would tax the powers and capacities of the most facile and vivid pen to portray—as it was the patriotic sentiment of Union and nationality of which they were but the outward expression. That which was apparent was beautiful, but that which was suggested was still more rare.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Of the hundred thousand people who thronged the streets yesterday, either in the procession or out of it, there was scarce one but was fellow to the other, so broad were the sympathetic bonds that embraced all. Somebody with a shade more humor for wit, or marking on the luscious beauty of the weather, as contrasted with the lowering skies of Tuesday, asserted his belief that "Old Probabilities" had been tampered with, and bribed into an agreement to set back the barometer. This was genial humor; but who knows that it may not have been genuine truth as well? During the war, battles frequently brought rain. Why should not smiling faces and warm hearts bring sunny weather?

At all events, however, the procession may have been the connection between the two, both were yesterday conjoined. The mood of nature matched the mood of the people, and both were joyous together.

There was another remarkable thing about the matter. Ordinarily, the distinction between the millionaire and the mechanic—between the fat banking account and the empty purse—asserts itself and makes itself felt. Whatever may be the character of *men's* political action or dollar, as between itself and the dime, is generally somewhat of an exclusive. But there was nothing of this, yesterday. Those who rode on horseback or in carriages evidently considered themselves not a whit better than those who walked afoot. Nobody put on "airs," neither was anybody obsequious, but each seemed the common friend and equal of the other. In short, the principle of co-operation was in full play.

Co-operation, not only between the industrial employer and employed, but between all the various industries, professions, pursuits and professions, however widely diverse these, from their nature and tendency, under the common conditions and circumstances of life, might be. Under the influence of a great harmonizing inspiration, things as far asunder as the poles, and as oppugnant as fire and water, may be made to leap together and kiss. This, it is true, requires a marvelous interpreting and reconciling faculty, but that was present, yesterday. Something vaster than the wonderful genius that set "Hotspur" and "Hamlet" in play, and taught mankind the affinities between them, was at work here. It was the noble genius of patriotism, beneath the blue sky and unobliging wand of all transformations as possible, "fully on that center," was the unspoken cry—that center being the idea of the unity and perpetuity of the Republic—and it was done.

Thus it came about that every conceivable trade, business, profession, art, and calling which enter into the complex material and intellectual progress and development of the nation, and notably of Pittsburgh, were represented in the procession. Nor, perhaps, was the too seldom thought-of fact that the welfare of one is the prosperity of all, ever before recognized and exposed with so much spontaneity and clearness. It is not often that the manufacturer pleads the cause of the merchant, or that the workman asserts the rights of the capitalist. This, nevertheless, was the case, yesterday. Of all the multifarious material interests and industries represented, there was not one which did not speak for the other to the full as loudly as for itself. This was sufficiently shown in the character of the devices and inscriptions borne upon every banner and vehicle that passed. Typical of the individual activity, they typified also the joint and general service. For once, at least, every one saw that each owed something to the other—and paid the obligation without stint. Never, perhaps, was there a day when that was evidently the interlacing thought. There may have been an element of selfishness in it—but there was also in it that which makes the world cohere.

And, as an illustration and expression of what the business interests of the country think they owe to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and to the great political party in whose ranks these defenders are, almost without exception, now, as in the past, enrolled, the enormous outpouring from forge and factory, from mill and mine, from counting-room, from field and farm and mill, was perhaps the most convincing Republican argument that has ever yet been made. It was the crystalization of gratitude for that order and prosperity secured by them in the past, and a living protest against whatever attempts are now being or may hereafter be made to tinker and tamper with that which has been done so thoroughly and well. That was the meaning of it.

But not all the meaning. There were significances and suggestions far higher and deeper than these—which, indeed, crowded and sceptered them, and gave to them vitality and authority. The element of manhood must be taken into account. That, too, was there. "We all are changed by slow degrees," it is written, "all but the basis of the soul." This was not changed. The manhood that digs deep and builds strong, that is making the name and fame of our common country a part of the world's inheritance forever—that kind of what discipline means, and obedience, and loyalty to conscience, and is neither to be swayed by flattery nor swerved by threats—the manhood that has not only carved our material prosperity, but conquered it—which holds wealth to be less than worth, and comfort lower than sacrifice—which not only creates prosperity but subjugates self—which lifted the land as well as saved it—which trod down caste with the rebellion, and buried its own prejudices in the same grave which covers the Lost Cause—that was there.

But this was not all. There was something better yet. The womanhood of the country was represented, as well as its manhood. The helpful, sacred sympathy which turned the bitterness of the warfare to sweetness—the wonderful affection which strengthened the nation in all sacrifice, and soothed it in all suffering, that was there. This, perhaps, was best of all, since when the wives and mothers *of a nation are thus nobly aroused, there need be no fear as to what its fathers and sons will do. For we have the past to assure.*

There is, perhaps, hardly need to speak of the rest. Every building along the line of the vast procession was converted into a bannered arbor. Every window was alive with eager, welcoming faces. Every roof was dense with gazers. Every balcony was crammed with lookers-on. Every door-step swarmed, and every inch of space on the sidewalks and in the streets was tesselated with the multitudinous people. Such a many-colored, irridescent panorama of humanity was never witnessed in Pittsburgh before. The staid old city knows how to honor the heroes of the nation right well!

This, it should be remembered, was simply the daylight procession of the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania. At night, during the grand torchlight procession of the various visiting delegations and home clubs, the scenes were, if possible, still more striking and impressive; and the display of colors, increased and intensified by the general illumination in which the city was bathed, still more polychromatic. The streets were vistas of prismatic enchantment, while the strains of a hundred bands, and the shouted vivas of a hundred thousand voices, for miles about turned the quiet waves of the air into resonant billows of music. And the heart of the people was in it all; and this is the reason why the men of the nation will hereafter say, when talking of the 17th and 18th of September, 1872, that on those days was quickened and impelled the instinct which elected HARTRANFT and GRANT.

THE DAY PROCESSION.

The arrangements for the procession were of the most liberal character, and the result was a continual surprise to the immense throngs that filled the streets. The grand torch-light procession of the evening had so filled the public mind, that but little anticipation had been indulged in, regarding this one. Our manufacturers and their employees, and the people of the surrounding country districts had not forgotten, however. The honor and science of the Republican party of this country turned out in overwhelming force, and such a scene as was presented has seldom if ever been equaled in the history of our past political campaigns. Thousands of persons fell in to the ranks and kept step to the music. Wagon after wagon load of voters; with flags and transparencies, and banners bearing every sentiment and motto that patriotic thought could devise helped to swell the mighty throng.

From an early hour in the morning the different divisions began to form at their appointed places, and soon after ten o'clock had taken up their specified positions, waiting for the signal to start. Knap's battery was stationed upon Water street, near Smithfield, and a little before eleven o'clock fired the preparatory gun. The second report was followed by the order to move, and soon the entire line was under way. The procession was under the command of General James S. Negley, with Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker chief of staff.

The following gentlemen composed the staff: Harry S. Agnew, Smith Agnew, Samuel Hussey, Frederick Negley, Jr., Thomas Hoerstkamp, Wm. Knight, Harry Patten, Joseph Enwer, Major J. C. Pauli, B. L. Crawford, John S. Williams, General Thomas L. Kane, Colonel Robert Chilcott, John Herring, Enter Richards, Captain G. W. Gray, A. C. Hays, Jr., Wm. Hays, Jr., Samuel Hays, Colonel W. J. Fring, George T. Oliver, D. C. Thompson, S. P. Fulton, D. W. Geezar, James J. Brown, Isaac Mehaffey, Edward Gratz, Jr., Phillips, H. B. Smithson, Adam Weaver, T. C. Dorrington, Louis Verner, Adam Smith, S. Hemphill, Thomas Brennan, John M. Shafer, Captain A. B. Campbell, J. K. Barbour, J. F. Young, W. S. Miller, H. L. McCullough, F. J. Torrence, Peter Shoenberger, Colonel Peter Spreyer, T. W. Davis, H. H. Baum, George Dash.

FIRST DIVISION.

The first division was composed principally of our visiting delegations, and was commanded by Charles H. Armstrong, assisted by fifty aides, with J. McC. Creighton as Chief of Staff, and Charles J. Neale, Assistant Adjutant General, and the following aids: John Christ, Alex. Pitcairn, Robert Ramsey, David Aiken, James Little, Jr., Charles Wm. Batchelor, William Woods, Frank Arbuckle, George T. Van Doren, John Osborne, Dr. J. A. Sprecher, J. T. Chalfant and David M. Wylie. They were black sash, blue silk sashes, and army hats with gold cord.

The division formed on Water street with the right resting on Smithfield.

The Washington cornet band headed the division. The band of the first district was next in order to the "60 West" club of Washington, D. C., one of the finest of our visiting delegations. They numbered one hundred and fifty men, and were preceded by Dauch's band and the drum corps of the Washington Light Infantry. They carried a large banner, upon one side of which was a finely executed likeness of General Grant, with the inscription, "Soldiers and Sailors, Grant and Wilson," and on the reverse "A few of Grant's veteran Soldiers, Sailors and Quakeroggers." They also carried the "old carpet-bag" and the flag that formed the box at Ford's theater occupied by President Lincoln on the night he was assassinated.

They were followed by the Prisoners Association of Libby Prison and Andersonville, with a large banner upon which was underscribed "Libby and Andersonville," and "Anything to beat Grant."

The New Jersey delegation and the Phil Kearney brigade, consisting of about eighty men, occupied the next place.

The Berks county delegation, numbering about fifty men, under the command of Capt. G. W. Harris, came next, bearing the first flag that was carried through Baltimore, April 18, 1861. They were headed by the celebrated Ringgold band of Reading, consisting of twenty-eight pieces, under the leadership of Prof. Bergy.

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Near came the Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club of Parkers' Landing, numbering one hundred and fourteen men, carried two banners. One of these was inscribed on one side, "Grant and Wilson clubs of Parkers' Landing," and on the the reverse, "Oil has also High Hopes for Grant and Wilson." The other was quite humorous in its character, and represented on one side a pumping well with the motto, "Grant and Wilson, Well tried for 4 years, Tried 4 years more." On the other side was represented an old dilapidated derrick and an abandoned well, with the suggestive words, "Greeley well plugged at Baltimore."

Twenty-eight wagons from Shoenburger's Juniata Iron Works followed, filled with men, and carrying numerous devices and mottoes. One of these bore in the contrast between the Dem-Lin Rooster before and after election. One of the inscriptions was "Hartranft for Soldier for our country. Amen." The "dead wave for Grant, the majorities at the late elections." One device showed Mr. Greeley thrown over the back of a pig, which was labelled "Presidential chair." Another was a big horn, with the inscription, "We blow our bust for Grant and Wilson." Another inscription was, "Grant is just the style of a leader we want."

The Twelfth Ward Republican Club followed in wagons. The men were uniformed in blue caps and capes. Two handsomely decorated six-horse wagons contained a big bell, which was rung continually.

Some wagons from Alex. McClure's nail keg manufactory followed, carrying a large delegation of men and boys.

A six-horse wagon from Washington McClintock, Jr., & Co.'s saw mill followed, containing men at work with saws.

The city Band followed, heading the Eleventh ward delegation in wagons. The club numbered two hundred and fifty, uniformed in red caps and capes.

Two wagons from the Star Fire Brick Works followed, appropriately decorated and filled with men.

Then came the Fifteenth ward Republican club, numbering one hundred and sixteen men in wagons.

The Ardary delegation in three wagons from the Sixteenth ward, followed. One wagon contained the girls in white, and the others men at work.

A string of carriages containing ladies and gentlemen next came.

Then six wagons from the Fort Pit Iron and Steel Works.

The Eighteenth ward delegation followed in six wagons.

A six-horse wagon containing the Sixth ward marching club came next and was followed by another one loaded with Garfields.

A twenty-eight horse team came next, drawing a wagon which carried a wooden frame, inscribed "New Water Works."

Carriages followed, and then came the wagons of the Union Manufactory, filled with workmen and evergreens, and carrying men working at furnaces.

Three wagons from James Thorn & Co's Boiler Works followed, carrying men at this and at work.

A string of wagons carrying men, women and children closed the division.

SECOND DIVISION.

The delegations composing this division were from the south side of the Monongahela river, and were made up almost entirely of citizens of foreign birth. The following were the officers of the division:

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The Berks county delegation, numbering about fifty men, under the command of Capt. G. W. Harris, came next, bearing the first flag that was carried through Baltimore, April 18, 1861. They were headed by the celebrated Ringgold band of Reading, consisting of twenty-eight pieces, under the leadership of Prof. Bergy.

The old regions were well represented, and headed by Pol ard's band of Titusville, numbering fifty men, followed by the Titusville and Corry delegations.

The Venango county delegation, soldiers and sailors, consisting of two hundred men under the command of Colonel Duncan, and headed by the Franklin cornet band, P. M. Black, leader, presented a fine appearance. They bore a handsome banner, with "Venango county delegation of soldiers and sailors" on one side, and on the reverse a portrait of Grant, surrounded by thirty-six gilt stars, letters, "Things are in shape to push!" "Push things."

Near came the Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club of Parkers' Landing, numbering one hundred and fourteen men, and carried two banners. One of these was inscribed on one side, "Grant and Wilson clubs of Parkers' Landing," and on the the reverse, "Oil has also High Hopes for Grant and Wilson." The other was quite humorous in its character, and represented on one side a pumping well with the motto, "Grant and Wilson, Well tried for 4 years, Tried 4 years more." On the other side was represented an old dilapidated derrick and an abandoned well, with the suggestive words, "Greeley well plugged at Baltimore."

Twenty-eight wagons from Shoenburger's Juniata Iron Works followed, filled with men, and carrying numerous devices and mottoes. One of these bore in the contrast between the Dem-Lin Rooster before and after election. One of the inscriptions was "Hartranft for Soldier for our country. Amen." The "dead wave for Grant, the majorities at the late elections." One device showed Mr. Greeley thrown over the back of a pig, which was labelled "Presidential chair." Another was a big horn, with the inscription, "We blow our bust for Grant and Wilson." Another inscription was, "Grant is just the style of a leader we want."

The Twelfth Ward Republican Club followed in wagons. The men were uniformed in blue caps and capes. Two handsomely decorated six-horse wagons contained a big bell, which was rung continually.

Some wagons from Alex. McClure's nail keg manufactory followed, carrying a large delegation of men and boys.

A six-horse wagon from Washington McClintock, Jr., & Co.'s saw mill followed, containing men at work with saws.

The city Band followed, heading the Eleventh ward delegation in wagons. The club numbered two hundred and fifty, uniformed in red caps and capes.

Two wagons from the Star Fire Brick Works followed, appropriately decorated and filled with men.

Then came the Fifteenth ward Republican club, numbering one hundred and sixteen men in wagons.

The Ardary delegation in three wagons from the Sixteenth ward, followed. One wagon contained the girls in white, and the others men at work.

A string of carriages containing ladies and

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 19, 1872.

CAMPAIGN EXTRA.

HARTRANFT OR BUCKALEW.

READING FOR THE ISSUE.

The Campaign Extra COMMERCIAL of last week having been exhausted, another edition is now ready. It contains extensive additions of matter bearing directly on the State issue, carefully prepared, and which should be widely circulated.

Committees and others should send their orders promptly, as the edition is limited.

Price $1 75 per hundred.

THE story of the Maine election, which has been printed heretofore in parts, is good enough to repeat as a whole. Complete official returns have been received from the entire State, except some small places which last year threw a total vote of 836, about equally divided between the two parties. These returns give PERHAM 71,824, KIMBALL 54,742; majority for PERHAM, 17,082, a Republican increase of between 6,000 to 7,000 over the majority of last year, and a little more than double the average Republican majority at Gubernatorial elections of the last three years.

SOME one has defined law to be the crystalization of public opinion, and the definition is as exact as it is epigrammatic. In like manner a man's vote is the precise definition and expression of the matured political thought and purpose of his life. It is the concentrated utterance of all the forces and vitalities of his manhood, beyond which there can be no more authentic or authoritative voice. Yesterday, and the day before, the people of Pennsylvania gave their friends and comrades from other States a taste of the character and quality of their political sympathies, alike as respects the issues of the State and of the national campaign. All that now remains to be done is to carry out this patriotic instinct and work it out in practical result. The sentiment was grand. Let it be utilized. Our armies were the result of this spontaneous loyal impulse. It was patriotism with a bayonet at the end of it. Pennsylvania is ablaze with the same feeling. Let it be tipped with votes.

THE resolutions adopted at the concluding session of the great Convention of Soldiers yesterday morning have no uncertain meaning. Speaking with the soldier's frankness, they reaffirm the principles and ideas for which their authors fought—the union of the States, freedom and progress. They express the most perfect confidence in Gen. GRANT, and rejoice that so good a patriot and soldier stands as, in every WILSON has associated with him in the Presidential canvass; and they also pledge their cordial support to the "gallant comrade leading the column in Pennsylvania," Gen. HARTRANFT. Gratifying as is this expression, it was not necessary to convince the world that the soldiers who know our candidate so well will give him their support in a contest with an opponent who, to all intents and purposes, was a rebel throughout the rebellion. The Republican cause has the support of the great body of the men who fought the rebellion down, and this fact is not the least of the things of which the party and every individual member of it has a right to be proud.

WHEN one is determined to be unjust the necessity is all the greater that he should be consistent. The sole burden of the present argument of the Philadelphia *Press* is, that the defeat of the Republican State ticket in October would in nowise impair the prospects of a Republican victory in November. Either the *Press* is knowingly guilty of insincerity in making this statement now, or it was equally dishonest in the last Presidential campaign, when it repeatedly declared that if the Democracy carried Pennsylvania in October, and the October election, it would stimulate them to renewed exertions to defeat General GRANT in November. "Remember," it said, "that the October election in Pennsylvania is the Gettysburg which must precede the November Appomattox," and it argued that those persons who intended to vote for GRANT "had better not vote at all in October than vote against HARTRANFT and CAMPBELL." Of course, if the *Press* chooses to stultify itself in this unflinching manner it is no concern of the Republican party, further than that its members will be apt hereafter to hold the inculcations of that journal at their true worth.

THE NEGROES AND MR. SUMNER.

Certain Liberal organs evidently think that the colored people were bound by the obligations of gratitude to follow Senator SUMNER as a body into the GREELEY camp. The old Democratic papers are especially indignant at negro obstinacy, and there is a fine and most edifying unction in that energy with which some of those organs of the ancient negro-hating party denounce the ingratitude of the colored people toward the great benefactor of their race. Even the New York *Staats-zeitung*, which professes neutrality in the Presidential canvass, is still so full of its Democratic spirit and so faithful to its Democratic traditions, that it thinks FREDERICK DOUGLASS in particular has laid himself open to harsh rebuke for the manner in which he has treated Mr. SUMNER. The reply to both the general and the specific charge is perfectly satisfactory. Ingratitude is a vice which was never charged upon the negro race by any person who had studied its character. Whoever lived or traveled in the South in the days of slavery must have heard slaveholders, male and female, while laying many other faults and crimes at the door of their slaves, express freely except the vice in question as one to which they were not commonly subject. During and since the war the same testimony has been rendered again and again, with the utmost frankness, by multitudes of the white race, who in anxiety and poverty have found relief from the gratitude of a class who might have found pardon, if they had forgotten the small favors for which they sought to make return.

As a matter of fact, in the political situation and in the position assumed, or rather maintained, by the colored people, there is, properly speaking, no question of gratitude or ingratitude involved. With the black people it is a question of safety or peril, of life or death, and to them the question is presented completely divested of all those drawbacks and side issues by which it may be partly obscured or embarrassed to the understanding of some white men. Thus it would be mere folly or injustice to expect the negroes of the South to even to consider the subject of their own personal qualifications for the exercise of the right of suffrage. On the one side, they see the great party to which they owe their freedom; on the other side, they see a party largely made up of those whom they know to have been hostile to their enfranchisement and to their friends. If they even hesitated in making a choice between the two claimants for their support, the fact would be simply incomprehensible, implying ignorance of or indifference to the first law of nature—that of self-preservation.

It is wholly untrue that FREDERICK DOUGLASS's treatment of Senator SUMNER has been marked by either coarseness or ingratitude. While firmly maintaining his own opinions, and earnestly warning his people against the Senator's mistaken counsels, DOUGLASS has never, so far as we know, seemed to forget those services to the colored race for which Mr. SUMNER receives credit. And it cannot be denied that the negro orator's reserve must have required the exercise of considerable self restraint. Few white men, we fancy, whatever their obligations might have been, would have displayed similar forbearance under such provocation as the Senator gave DOUGLASS. Having, in his famous harangue against GRANT in the Senate, represented DOUGLASS and his whole race in him as grossly insulted by the President, Mr. SUMNER persistently refused to accept the assurance of the alleged martyr that he had not been insulted at all. Then, in evidence of the truth of his first statement, he quoted strictly confidential complaints which the injured party should have made, in the privacy of friendship, while laboring under misapprehension as to the facts of the case. And the Senator's last utterances on the subject, known to the public, are a reaffirmation of his original statement and a renunciation of his colored friend's intimacy, because he had declined to resent a purely imaginary affront by declining to support GRANT. Most candid people will admit that the sentiment of gratitude and the sense of propriety must be pretty strong which could enforce strictly respectful speech under circumstances so well adapted to excite irritation.

The subject is trifling in itself, and some may wonder that it should be made the subject of comment. But it receives a certain importance from the reputation and official position of the party leader whose character it illustrates. One of the standing charges against the Republican party is its alleged ill-treatment of Mr. SUMNER, and there are people who denounce the bad taste of making so great a man the subject of harsh comment, whether in speeches or newspapers. A really great man, a man great in character as well as great in late test and knowledge, is undoubtedly entitled to deferential treatment at all times, even when his views are opposed. But to insure any approximation to such respect in this or any other land of free speech, the greatness must be genuine. With all his fine endowments, the Massachusetts Senator is possessed and ruled by certain infirmities of spirit, which are perfectly well known to the people, and which deprive his speeches, and especially his example, of much of the influence they would otherwise exert. His merits and services in the past are not forgotten, but while they have been such as to entitle him to grateful remembrance on the part of citizens of all races, and particularly of the colored race, the remembrance does not conceal or mitigate, but renders more regretable, those weaknesses which disqualify the Senator to be a trusted leader of his countrymen.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS THINK.

During the last month indications of all kinds have multiplied that the American people fully comprehend the crisis to which their popular form of government is again subjected. Examples of dreadful significance on a relatively small scale have often illustrated the peril to which democratic institutions, even in this country, may be exposed from the apathy or seeming indifference of the people to their own highest interests. And fears were but lately entertained in some quarters that in their pursuit of wealth and in their devotion to the arts of peace the masses who, a few years ago, rose in their might to fling off the degrading rule of trading politicians, had already forgotten or grown careless about the results of their own achievements, and were willing once more to submit to the slavery which had so nearly destroyed their heritage of freedom. All such fears were founded in mistake. No one who has witnessed the gathering of the soldiers in Pittsburgh can doubt that the spirit which put down the rebellion and maintained the Union is still alive and awake throughout the country, resolved as ever to carry on to perfection the work of social and political regeneration, of which the foundations were laid in the blood and self-sacrifice of the nation. These soldiers came from all sections of our vast territory, in the great multitudes assembled in this city, reckoned by scores of thousands, almost every nook and corner of patriotic instinct and work it out in practical result. The sentiment was grand. Let it be utilized. Our armies were the result of this spontaneous loyal impulse. It was patriotism with a bayonet at the end of it. Pennsylvania is ablaze with the same feeling. Let it be tipped with votes.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 18, 1872.

The excitement incident to the enthusiastic demonstration at the Soldiers' Convention is great that business has been virtually suspended, although the banks had to keep open certify notes.

We have, therefore, no local report to give, tly to add to the absorbing topic of the convention.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in w York to-day, as furnished them by Jay oke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
S. bonds of 1881	114¾	114¾
S. bonds of 1882	113¾	113¾
S. bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
S. bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
S. bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
S. bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
S. bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10s	107½	108
w 5s	110¾	110¾
5s	114¾	114¾
rency 6s	117	117¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth nue and Wood street, quote United States urities in New York to-day as follows:

d	114¾
ited States of 1881	114¾
ited States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
ited States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
ited States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
ited States 10-40s	108
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
rency Pacifics	111

—The following table shows the prices of railroad stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 18, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
d	113¾	114¼	114¼	114½		114
ions						
ntic Cable Co	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾		68¾
ntic Mail	68	68¼	68¼	68¼		68¼
ican Express						
ds, Fargo Express						
ns' Express	96½	97	96½	96½		96½
ited States Express				79		
e York Central	96½	97	96½	96½		96½
e York Central Scrip						
e	84¾	85¼	84	84¾		84¾
ifornia						
ifornia Central						
ifornia Southern	86¾	87¾	87¾	87¾		87¾
nois Central				114		
nois and Pittsb'h	79					79
iana and Northwest	59	71¾	70¾			71¾
preferred	88					88¾
k Island	108¾	109¼	109¼			109¼
Paul	38¾					41
preferred	75					74¾
hash						
preferred						
t Western	93					93
io and Mississippi	44¾	42	42¾			42¾
iago and Alton						
preferred						
son, Hartford & Erie						
rlem						
w Jersey						
ton Pacific	37½	37¾	38¾	39		38¾

Ex. Div.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

nn's Central	56½	le High Valley R. R.	50
lia. and Erie	24¾	North Penna R. R.	49¾
Raymond Ct's, par bonds, delivered	80@80¼	United Cos of N. J.	126¾
lawissa	42¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n.	15
Creek & Alley'n.	34	Reading	56

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, September 19, 1872.

REMARKS.—Trade was about suspended yesterday on count of the Convention. Prices continue weak, and was offered at a further decline at Parker's. Prices re very unsatisfactory. This being the headquarters the raw material at present, oil was offered at $2 95@ 0 per barrel—not more than 8c per gallon here. Many rsons assert that the bottom has not yet been reached.

REFINED.

The market is quiet. Prices are unchanged. We quote follows: Sept. mber, 23¾ for later deliveries. There s no enquiry.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was less active, the demand fell off and hers were willing to accept lower figures. We quote ly make, 81 90; country, $1 85@.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PITTSBURGH, September 18.—The Courier says: The arket was again quiet, and had to quote prices some to cline rapidly, and there seems to be a general stagna- n. We make the following quotations—which now ne to our notice, but really there is no fixed price for at the present time. Sales

00 bbls upper road, spot	$3 00
00 bbls upper road, spot	3 05
00 bbls lower road, spot	3 05
00 bbls Oil City, spot	3 10

NEW YORK, September 18.—Closing the 12th.—Market full, depressed and weak, with few buyers. Crude bulk is offered at 11½c, refined at 23½c without sales; ons 26½c; nothing doing; Philadelphia market quiet a d nominal; refined 29½c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—Market quiet; S. W. 0@23½c; crude in bulk, 11 cases at 23½c. Sales nonetues, October and December 24c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
ck Bros.	Citizens' oil works	340
nt, Hunt & R	Ohio oil works	643
Bennett	Riverside oil works	441
n Stewart	Riverside oil works	440
ener	Brilliant oil works	450
Bushnell	Brilliant oil works	220
ener	Standard oil works	222

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Cross' oil works	320	Riverside oil works	518
andard oil works	220	Brilliant oil works	460
Total			3,148

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 16, 1872.

Central Refining Co., 744 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., hiladelphia.

Wormser, Meyers & Co., 50 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., hiladelphia.

Central Refining Co., 50 bbls to Carson & Cullin, Harsburg

Citizens' Oil Co., 261 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philahia.

S. Irwin & Co., 157 bbls to Waring, Kinz & Co., Philahia.

Brown & Wagner, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co., hiladelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 52 bbls to Wood, Morrell & Co., hnstown.

Jno. Spang & Co., 51 bbls to G W Whith, Harrisburg.

Brown & Wagner, 100 bbls to Jennino to Jas. McKeon, ew York.

Total..... 2,707

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 18, 1872.

REMARKS.—Owing to the fact that our business men ossemble are the fast friends of the soldiers and sailors, nd were also desirous of seeing if not participating in he grand procession to-day, we found the great majority of business houses closed, and little or no trade being transacted. Such being the state of facts, we went to e the procession; hence we have no report to give the reader of the state of the market if there was one.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

September 17.—The demand continues good, and we have no more than a sufficient supply to meet it. The nounced rates have ruled the market throughout the week.

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

Ranging Rock No. 1, per ton	$00 00@56 00
Ranging Rock No. 2	50 00@50 00
Ohio	50 00@50 00
Tennessee No. 1	50 00@50 00
Tennessee No. 2	50 00@50 00
dill	52 00@52 00

STONE COAL.

Discount No. 1, per ton	$00 00@56 00
Ohio No. 1	00 00@56 00

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Ranging Rock car wheel	$00 00@62 00
Mine car wheel	00 00@62 00
Mine car axle	00 00@62 00
Tennessee car wheel	00 00@62 00
Alabama car wheel	00 00@62 00
Blooms	120 00@125 00

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, per 100 lbs	$5 00@6 00
Bar, chromium	5 25@6 00
Horseshoe	6 00@6 50
Muleshoe	7 75@8 00
Nail rods	7 00@8 00

Nails—Have been in good demand, and with a light supply prices are quite firm.

10d to 60	$5 00@6 00	3d	$7 40@7 50
8d to 9d	6 12@6 75	3d, fine	8 25@8 75
6d to 7d	6 40@6 50	Spikes, coil	6 12@6 25
4d to 5d	6 60@6 75		

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

September 17.—There has been a steadie reduction in the supply, and with an active demand prices are quite firm.

Youghiogheny, per bushel, delivered	00@20c
Ohio river, per bushel, delivered	00@18c
Raymond City, per bushel, delivered	00@18c
Cannel, per bush l, delivered	00@24c
Gas coke, at yards	00@3 25
Gas coke, delivered	14@16c
Hard coke, delivered	18@18c

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 114@114¼.

NEW YORK, September 18, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

Money was active this morning, loaning as high as ¼ per cent, but after it was announced that the Treasury had purchased three millions of bonds, an easier feeling prevailed. Late dealings were largely at 1-16, and finally the rate settled down to 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling was unsettled, but closed firm at from 109½ to 109¾ cash for to-day, and 108 for Saturday.

GOLD.

Gold was held closely by the clique in the morning, who demanded one per cent. for use; but late in the day a large amount came into market, bringing down rates to 114, after which prices ranged from 113¾ to 114¼, closing at 114@114¼. The corner was not as stringent as yesterday. Clearings were $128,500,000. The Treasury disbursed $40,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government opened weak, but closed at an advance of from ¼ to ⅝ on the extra purchases of the Treasury. The Treasury awarded $2,000,000 at from 110 87 to 111 84, all to be paid for in legal tenders.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks were heavy and unsettled early in the day, when prices declined from one-half to two per cent. In the afternoon the extra purchases of bonds by the Treasury and an easier money market caused a general advance in prices. Erie advanced 4 per cent., and Union Pacific 2¾, and Chicago, Colorado & Indiana Central to 13. At the final close there was a reaction of from ¾ to 1½ per cent. from the highest point, except in Erie, the most active. "The bulls are confident and firm. Lake Shore, Pacific Mail and Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, and it is reported that a combination will very soon be made of the three last mentioned stocks. A report was in circulation that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads are to be consolidated, but the report is not authenticated." The market closed firm.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The market shows a heavy falling off from the large trade of last week, but it is still active. Prices for cotton goods are well sustained. Prints remain very active, and are in short supply for many styles. Printing cloths strong and active. Cotton and wool flannels in good request, at undiminished prices, and foreign goods are less active but steady in price, and the flurry in the gold market creates some excitement among importers as bearing on the prospective prices.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—Flour quiet; family at $6 50@7. Corn easier; white mixed and white 48c. Oats quiet; St. Louis 43c. Bran 95@c. Hay firm at $22@24. Pork quiet; mess held at $14 50. Bacon quiet and firm; hold 8¼@9½@10c. Sugar cured hams 17½@18c. Lard—choice in bulk supply; tierces 10½@10¾c; keg 12½@ 13c. Sugar firmer; fair to fully fair 8½@9c. Molasses dull at 91c@93c. Coffee 16@18c. Cotton easy; sales 2,300 bales; good ordinary 18c; low middling 18½c; middling 19½c.

WHEAT—CHOICE

Amber and Red Winter Wheat,

In store and to arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,

353 LIBERTY STREET.

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS—

R. E. SIBLEY, Oyster Packer,

NORFOLK, VA.

SOLID MEATS and SHELL OYSTERS A SPECIALTY. Orders solicited.

ESTATE OF B. A. SAMPSON, ESQ., DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the estate of B. A. Sampson, Esq., late of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to A. M. Stevenson, residing at No. 218 Beaver avenue, in said city, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

A. M. STEVENSON, Administrator.

NEW CROP JAPAN TEA—JUST RECEIVED by overland route. The first of the new season's imported Japan Tea, very choice and fragrant, for sale by the Half Chest or Pound at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,

Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Batavia	Sept'b'r 21	Liverpool.
Saint Laurent	Sept'b'r 21	Franco.
India	Sept'b'r 21	Liverpool.
Denmark	Sept'b'r 25	London.
Olympia	Sept'b'r 25	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Sept'b'r 25	Liverpool.
California	Sept'b'r 28	Liverpool.
Tenacria	Oct'b'r 2	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Oct'b'r 2	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 18, 1872.

River stationary, with three feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; th rmometer 64 at 6 P. M. G.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 18, 1873.

River stationary, with twenty inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 65 at 6 P. M. G.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, September 18, 1872.

River four feet five inches and falling. The Scioto left for Parkersburg at 11:30 A. M. Cloudy, with indications of rain.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Fleetfoot	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Fleetfoot	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Darling on	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA ttone marks two feet.

GLASS HOUSE two feet six inches and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Elizabeth..... Elizabeth..... Houghton, 3 P. M.

Geneva..... West Virginia..... Donaldson, 3 P. M.

THE marks this evening indicate two feet on the stone marks a the foot of Mark t street and two feet six inches on Glass House. The weather was very pleasant. The only departure on the Ohio was Carrie Brooks for Wheeling with a big delegation.

A VERY ugly obstruction is visible just below pier No. 5 of the Parkersburg bridge.

CAPT. CHARLES HARTON, late of the Octavia, is in St. Louis, having recently resigned from the government service.

CHARLES MULFORD, Secretary of the Upper Miami sportsmen's Association, is lying sick at his residence in St. Louis.

WE are informed that the work of raising the dam below Harrisburg creek is to be begun at once, as is also the dam across the mouth of Duck creek.

THE Madison *Courier* says: Mr. George McCoy will have charge of the mammoth wharfboat at the foot of Broadway, and Mr. W. B. Sullivan will be his successor as chief clerk of the R. W. Skillinger.

MIKE KEARNEY, mate of the Pocahontas, was arrested at Saint Louis last Wednesday, for beating one of the deckhands, but compromised the matter by paying the deckhand ten dollars, and warp re-ived.

THE amateur divers, Harry Williams and Gus Coleman, under Capt. Kouns, to recovered about four hundred dollars' worth of material from the wreck of the Am rica, at Madison.

THE Carrie Brooks, Captain Darling, presented a handsome appearance. Captain Darling on is a wholesome fellow and when he undertakes to do anything it is generally done up right.

THE United States packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are a downhearted, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on the Captain, A. S. Gott, or on the wharfboat.

THE Independent Packet West Virginia, Captain P. Donahon, takes order of departure this day, at three P. M. for Wheeling, Geneva and way points. This boat is in charge of careful and attentive officers, who will see that passengers are well cared for. Captain R. S. Patterson is the agent on wharf boat.

THE steamer Cinc'nnati *Gazette* says Capt. Henry A. Jones yesterday sold to M. Wise & Co., of Ironton, the hull of the Silver Moon for fifteen hundred dollars. It will be converted into a barge for the use of John Means. The hull is therefore laid up for the summer, and has probably as profitable as any on the river.

A LETTER to Captain K unts, from Mr. Mellon, clerk of the Mary Vaugn, says: We were aground on the 5 o'clock added here about 400 tons. Dock hands are $3 and river hands $30 per month. Blow freight to nine feet of water is re orted. We float 125 barrels of flour here. Rates from here 30c per 100 lbs, and flour and potatoes 25c.

MEMPHIS, September 15.—White River is down to three feet below Duvall's Bluffs. Packets are detained and have much trouble both in the White and Arkansas rivers. At Devall's Bar is the shallowest place below Memphis; has eight feet by the lead. From here to Cairo eight feet by the chute is the channel depth. Business is improving in her trade, and will soon be lively. New cotton is active, 75 to 76 bales here coming by river to-day.

JAMES MEANS, a colored deck hand, aged thirty or thirty-five years, was killed on the General Rusk by a timber striking him early last night, and his body was found on the Kentucky shore, nearly opposite the mouth of Miami. After a difficulty there arose a disturbance among the crew, and application was made in the United States Court to secure wages upon the Rusk's arrival here, whereupon the officers brought the charge of mutiny, which the court would not allow.

SUNDAY'S St. Louis *Globe* contains the following mysteries from Captain H. L. Lee, formerly one of our most popular entertainers, but now the landlord of the Gladiola Line of New Orleans and Red river steamers. He is welcomed by many friends on Young avenue, and might have had the same thing on the St. Louis mes, but Capt. Lee—who knew him. He has a bird of the same species now caged.

TWO NEW steamships, the Texas and Louisiana, fine iron vessels, designed for the New Orleans and Liverpool trade, were recently launched on the Clyde, Scotland. The Texas is 325 feet long, 40 beam and 32 hold. The Louisiana is 290 feet long, 39 beam and 25 hold. The Missouri is under way of the same build and will soon be ready for work. The Minnesota and Alabama are also building. The Belgian men-of-war are built on the model of the new line, all of which range from 2,000 tons to 2,850 tons register.

THE Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says: The new embargo on the canal, Messrs. Shehan & Loler, have sub-let a portion of their contract to Bryan & Roch, and the latt tions are that the completed palace will be finished by the 1st of next month. The most trouble some portion is at the head of the canal, at the city or coal mines, commencing at the 26th mile and the mouth of the great bay at the 29th mile. This is the most expensive portion of the work, and will be concluded. This makes a wall of stone to be built to protect both the canal and the river. The remainder of the work will be comparatively easy, and can be contracted soon after the completion of the above.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: The steamboat Washington, Capt. Ho n, and the Ohio Belle, Capt. Wilson, were the 9th day of June, this city. Point Harrow. Ohio river. The Washington had on board 9 dead and 9 badly wounded, among them Capt. Henry M. Shreve and Mr. Chase, the engineer. This was the first steamboat explosion on the western rivers, and produced a profound sensation along the western people. May 4, 1815, when the steamer Constitution, Capt. Bozeau, was nearly opposite Point Pleasant, on the Ohio, exploded and almost destroyed the whole cabin and upper structure of the boat. The number killed and injured was not ascertained at the time. This was the second steamboat explosion in the West. The Moselle exploded her boilers a few days after the explosion of the Constitution before them and being filled with goods through and with the arrivals of new goods daily coming in. They offer all the late styles and novelties that can be found in the Eastern markets. Every effort is made to have prepared to successfully compete with Eastern houses—a fact that should be borne in mind by wholesale buyers. In the retail department all goods are marked down to the consist figure, and sold on the one price principle, by the uniformity of which all buyers share alike. An examination of the goods at this house will repay all the country merchants, as well as any of our readers who want anything in the line for their own wearing.

Fine Stock of Vehicles.

All who design purchasing a carriage, barouche, surrey or buck-wagon should first call and examine the large and really fine stock of vehicles of all kinds now on hand at the repository of Messrs. Workman and Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street. This firm are now manufacturing all kinds of fine carriage work. They also keep in stock of Eastern made work on hand in order to accommodate those who give it the preference. The work that they turn out of their extensive shops, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch, late Beaver street, Allegheny, cannot be excelled by any other house East or West, either for style or finish. The firm also attend to the repairing of all kinds of vehicles, and all work intrusted to their care will be promptly attended to.

Dr Hunter's Removal.

Dr. Hunter has removed to No. 256 Penn avenue, where he can be consulted upon all diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, blood, cavities and nerves, to which branch of his profession he devotes his attention exclusively.

Allegheny City Suburban Residence at Auction.

The late Wm. Clarke's property on the Perrysville road, near the Observatory, is to be sold to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock by A. C. Reed. There is an acre and a half of beautiful ground, and a good brick dwelling of eight rooms. Particulars of A Leggate, auctioneer, 159 Federal street.

Fall Dry Goods.

The extensive and popular dry goods house of Messrs. McKee, Murphy & Co., No. 59 Market street, has now in store one of the largest and finest stocks of fall goods ever seen in the city. Their department is full of goods of the most attractive character, comprising flannels, dress goods, housekeeping goods, trimming goods, quilts, blankets, etc., etc. The facilities possessed by the firm for supplying the trade at the lowest eastern quotations are unsurpassed by those of any house in the country. One of the firm is now purchasing in the east, and in porting direct, and the house is constantly receiving goods from eastern factories which they sell at manufacturers prices. Their wholesale department is full of goods of the most attractive character, comprising cassimeres, jeans, blankets, flannels, goods, quilts, blankets, etc., etc. The facilities possessed by the firm for supplying the trade at the lowest eastern quotations are unsurpassed by those of any house in the country. One of the firm is now purchasing in the east, and in porting direct, and the house is constantly receiving goods from eastern factories which they sell at manufacturers prices. McKEE, MURPHY & CO. offered the trade, of the retail buyer, than those held out at this season, and a visit will repay all who want anything in the line.

The Great Clothing House.

The Boston one price clothing house has rapidly gained popularity and patronage since its opening last spring. It is now the great resort of all who would obtain a neat, stylish, well made and durable suit of clothing, or single garment, on reasonable terms. While the goods are superior to any ever offered here, and the assortment larger and more varied, yet goods are sold at manufacturer's prices, or from twenty-five to fifty per cent. cheaper than can be bought at any other establishment in Pittsburgh. "Square dealing," is the motto of the house, and no goods are ever misrepresented as regards either quality or price. The one price principle prevails, but one price being asked and no other ever taken. Remember the place, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard block, and call before buying your fall suit.

Cheapest Place in the City.

At the private parlor of Messrs. Vogel & Graham No. 138 Wood street, the most durable and finely furnished trunks of all kinds are sold at lower prices than can anywhere else be obtained. Their stock of trunks, valises and satchels is now unsurpassed by any one exhibition here, and the goods are warranted to prove as represented. As the fall season is approaching, it is important that manufacture o their trunks it will be readily seen, that they have always largely on hand at this time, thereby enabling them to offer extraordinary inducements to their customers.

Getty & Co.

Nos. 184 and 186, first avenue dealers in pure liquors, wines, etc., for family and medicinal use. Also tavern keepers, grocers and persons buying for family use.

Pure Old Rye.

The celebrated Hunter and other standard brands of old Monongahela rye whisky at Getty & Co's Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue.

Imported

and domestic wines and liquors of ever kind t Gettys & Co., Nos. 184 and 186, First avenue.

The Million.

This is the name of a new cook stove recently introduced by John B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street, which is meeting with a ready sale. Its name is certainly appropriate, and for comparative cheapness recommend it immediately to all who are dissatisfied to buy the highest priced stoves. The Million is well adapted to the purposes of the housekeeper and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to all. Call and examine it if you think of buying a stove.

Hiland-, King & Co.

Proprietors of the West Pennsylvania Nurseries, office and warehouse corner of North and Wayne alleys, Allegheny city, can furnish all kinds of trees, plants, bouquets, wreaths, etc.

Great Inducements

To city and country merchants, at the hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

Where to Buy Furniture.

One of the largest furniture establishments outside of New York is that of Messrs. D. W. Hales man & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny. Their double three-story warehouse and salesrooms are filled from garret to cellar with the most stylish and handsome sets of parlor, dining room, chamber, office and hall furniture made in the country. The prices at this establishment are remarkably low. Wholesale buyers especially will find inducements offered there. The firm also makes a liberal discount to clergymen, churches and benevolent societies.

Headquarters for Campaign Goods.

At the store of the Pittsburgh Book and News Company No. 148 Wood street, those of our readers who propose decorating their houses on the occasion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, will find a complete assortment of Chinese and fire banners, etc. This Company are prepared to furnish to order silk, bunting or muslin flags, of any desired size, with or without the names of candidates printed upon them. They have also a complete stock of campaign pins, medals, boy's in blue and every other description of badges. The Company also invite the attention of campaign clubs to their peculiar facilities for furnishing campaign documents and other campaign goods. No house is prepared to supply the trade with anything in this line on more favorable terms than the one designated.

Immense Fall Stock

Of stylish hats and caps, at Wm. Fleming & Co's, No. 139 Wood street.

Mantels—Marble, Slate and Marbleized Marble Mantels.

A large assortment of all colors and patterns on hand and for sale lower than can be bought in the city. All kinds of Mantle and Grate work done with dispatch and in the best manner. I have steam power to saw, rub and polish marble. The only place in Eastern Pennsylvania where steam is used to do all parts of the work. This enables me to do better work and cheaper than any other house. Persons in want of such articles will please call and examine the stock at 319 and 321 Liberty street, one square below grain elevator.

Wm. Ladley, Merchant Tailor.

Nos. 94 and 11, Fifth avenue, is fully prepared to make to order at the shortest notice, fashionable and stylish fall suits, of the very best imported and domestic fabrics. Mr. Ladley will direct the greater portion of his goods, and is thereby enabled to furnish garments made from these goods at reasonable rates. As a cutter Mr. L. has no superiors, and his motto is "no fit no pay." Give him a trial, and we have no doubt that in future you will have your clothing made by no other merchant tailor.

Daily Arrivals

Of new goods at the great hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

100 Wood Street

is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Newell Institute.

Young Ladies Division, No. 255 Penn avenue; Boys' Division, 267 Penn avenue. This well known and thoroughly successful school will reopen on the 9th of September. Mr. Newell will be in the office, No. 255, from nine till two o'clock daily, to consult with parents and to receive applications for the next term. Full information regarding the course of study, &c., in the catalogue, to be had in the book and music stores of both cities. *The Principal employs the best teachers, and guarantees thorough and efficient work.*

J. R. NEWELL, Principal.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other. tf

Latest Styles

In hats at the fashionable emporium of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Campaign Goods.

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house 149 and 151 Wood street.

Campaign Goods

Of all kinds at the Pittsburgh Book and News Company's, No. 146 Wood street.

RASPBERRY JAM—VERY CHOICE Red Raspberry Jam, put up in 25 pound Buckets for family use, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,

Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago R. R.

Lucy, Furnace, 4 cads limestone; H Beadle, 100 lbs flour; H Hillis, 8 bas nuts; Geo A Reidy, 1 pr mdse; S B Bloom, 1 bbl snip-stuff; J A Graff, 10 bols pears; Wight & Mc Cord, 2 pkgs eggs, 10 kegs lard; Armstrong, Bro & co, 25 tcs bunags; A J Sillen & co, 1 car grind-stones; Graff Bro & co, 2 pkgs mdse; Pittsburgh Bridge Co, 1 pkg bax drugs; Strew & M, 1 c machine; W W Rankin, 1 cad for exp; H Kleber & Bro, 1 cad for exp; Wm Lea & co, 2 cases b nuts; McQueenan & co, 2 cars lumber; Wm B Hinkston, 2 cads leather; Wm Quinn, 3 cars coal; Graff & Mabley, 1 car stee ; W P Townsend, 18 c ks sweets; Gilmore Wood & co, 2 cars coal; W Lea & co, 6 qr. casks butter, 42 bbls eggs; P Moye & co, 25 tubs butte , 14 bbls sugar; J A Kerr & co, 1 car shingles; F W Jones & Bro, 20 bbls flour; Henry Rea, Jr, 12 bbls appl s; Woodworth & D, 11 sacks potatoes.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Dalzell & V, 150 tcs shovels; S J Blanchard, 6 sks potatoes; J W Bomgardner, 1 car timber; J W Mc Mask, 1 car barley; T Lewis, 200 bbls flour; Allen, K & Co, 25 sks T seed; Veltzit, M & Co, 11 kegs butter; F W Beinhauer & Bro, 200 sacks flour; Dealy & Allison, 100 bbls flour; J W Fairley, 25 s as hay; Scott & Co, 1 car coke; Schoen & Co, 300 bbls flour; Marsh, Hill & Co, 20 pails tobacco; Joshua Rhodes, 1 car barley; Marshall, A & Co, 6 cases mdse; Dalzell Laing & McKallop, 500 bbls cement; Ke se Owens, 50 tes bams; W W Lang & Co, 500 bbls and 600 sks flour.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

G M A & D R R, 128 car. in, D O Shiver, 90 bbls lub oil; A V R R, 1 car timber; Isabella Furnace, 2 cars lime-stone Rees, Graff & co, 1 car brick. Cant Lek Ice Co, 1 car ice; Shoenberger, Abbott & co, 4 cars lime; Ira Carnagie & K d do do. T P Henderson, 1 car dne, Allen, Kirkpatrick & co, 1 car coal; Jones & Laughlin, 1 car Sou. 29 sks shoes. Chas Knapp, 1 roll rope Cody Patterson, 1 horse. Schomaker, Ebbi breen. Haworth & D, 1 crate rags.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Hartaugh, M & Co, m	2	Shenberger, B & Co, o	5
Byers, McC & Co, o	2		
Total			10

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	4	Brown & Co, o	2
Lucy Furnace Co, o	2	Brown & Co, m	4
Hussey, W. & Co, o	2	J Moorhead, m	4
Total			28

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P & Co, m	2	McKnight, P & Co, o	8
Wm Smith, m	1	Brown & Co, m	1
Total			12

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

Armstrong, D. & Co	11	Isabella Coal Co	12
S. M. Kier	24	Reese, G & Co	6
Carnagie, K & Co	6		
Total			58

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS.

FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &C.,

Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by W. W. WALLACE.

CITY NOTICES.

BILLIARDS.

Opening of the Brunswick Billiard Saloon To-Night—The Place Entirely Refitted—New Tables Provided—Champion Players to be Present at the Opening—A Grand Time Anticipated.

The Brunswick billiard saloon, Nos. 72 and 74 Fifth avenue, Walter Bros., proprietors, has for some time been closed for repairs. During this time the establishment has been refitted and refurnished throughout, and now presents a handsome and attractive appearance indeed. Twelve new Hanlon tables, with beveled rail have been procured, and new cues provided. All who indulge in the game of billiards will find the Brunswick one of the best appointed places in the city for the purpose.

On the occasion of the opening, which takes place to-night, Prof. Garnier, Fred Ackerman, ex-champion of Ohio, and other distinguished billiardists will be present for the purpose of playing. Several amateurs have also been engaged to play, and fair sport may be expected. All who are interested in billiards are invited to be present to-night.

FALL GOODS AND STYLES.

Urling & Buchlon's Merchant Tailoring Establishment—Fine Stock of Imported Goods—Stylish and Fashionable Suits for Fall Wear.

The transition from summer to "ortum," to use the orthography of Artemus Ward, which is now going on, suggests a change of vestures among men as well as with nature, and heavier clothing will now be in demand. Gentlemen who desire to procure their fall suits will find the merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. Urling & Buchlon, No. 54 Sixth street, a complete assortment of the best imported cloths, cassimeres and vestings, from which to make their selections. The firm named personally superintend their cutting department, and have a well-earned reputation for turning out neat, tasteful, stylish and fashionable garments, and for giving entire satisfaction to their customers in every case. Added to these considerations, their prices are moderate for a first-class establishment, and orders are filled with promptness and accuracy. We unhesitatingly recommend our readers to their house, knowing they will experience pleasure and satisfaction as to the result of their patronage.

Headquarters for Hats and Caps.

We invite the investigation of the trade to the retail buyers to the ample facilities possessed by the firm of Wm. Fleming & Co's, No. 139 Wood street, for fully supplying the demands of every class of buyers. Their stock is immense, their extensive establishment being filled with goods throughout, and with arrivals of new goods daily coming in. They offer all the late styles and novelties that can be found in the Eastern markets. Every effort is made to have prepared to successfully compete with Eastern houses—a fact that should be borne in mind by wholesale buyers. In the retail department all goods are marked down to the consist figure, and sold on the one price principle, by the uniformity of which all buyers share alike. An examination of the goods at this house will repay all the country merchants, as well as any of our readers who want anything in the line for their own wearing.

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Continued from First Page.

cannot read them to a Christian community. I cannot tell them to you. They are beyond the parallel of horror and barbarity—so terrible were they that they so affected even the counsel—Reverdy Johnson—that he said, 'I have listened with unmixed horror to their recital.' Now, then, these outrages are perpetrated by these Ku Klux to guard control of the colored men. They are only waiting for the election of Mr. Greeley to have a man suitable for their purpose. They understand that very well. In some petty quarrel over some officers here lose the State—that if Pennsylvania does not stand true to the Republican party to defend that the strong hand of the Republican party is to be withdrawn from these poor men, and they are to be delivered over to them. They are carrying on this election for the purpose of recovering in the election, as Democrats, what they lost, as rebels, during the war. Let me call a witness to that, and I will call but a single man, Horace Greeley, come into court here and make an answer. What did you say on the 4th of June, 1871, in your published letter to the Tribune where you met Mr. Molijohn?

[Here General Butler read the letter.]

They tell me this is a doctrine of hate, that I am not ready to forgive. Oh! yes, I know that the Christian religion teaches us to forgive our brethren seventimes, even seventy times seven, if they offend. But as I read it, it is upon one condition, and that is that they repent of their sins. Have they repented of their sins? Go into any town in the South, into any tavern, school house, or private house, and you will see on the portrait of Greeley, Lee as the worshipped idol of every household. Ah! my friends, whenever they will put up the Greeley pictures I cannot with the same kindly feeling that they have toward Lee, I am ready then to shake hands with them. They have had a battle, I want the men who fought for the right cause to be respected as much as those who fought in the "lost cause." Oh! they tell me about the prodigal son, whose father forgave him. His father saw him afar off, and ran to meet him, and fell on his neck and kissed him. If these men will come to me and say the same, and even fall upon Greeley's neck and kiss him, I will forgive them. [Great applause.]

General Butler concluded his speech by exhorting his audience to stand by the country once again, to rally as Pennsylvania rallied at Sumter, and do her duty at the October election. He then closed his speech by thanking them for their kind attention.

At the conclusion of Gen. Butler's remarks three cheers were given for the Sons of Veterans, and Stars, when the meeting dispersed. As the General was conducted from the platform to the carriage in waiting, the crowd embraced the opportunity to shake hands with him, and his progress to the carriage was extremely slow. Finally he reached Mayor Nation's, 66 after bidding adieu to the crowd that surrounded him, left the grounds and returned to the city.

THE NIGHT PROCESSION.

The torchlight procession was but a repetition in numbers and enthusiasm of that which attended the day night demonstration. The air was filled ablaze with torches, red, blue and white fire, to say nothing of the thousands of rockets, Roman candles and fireworks of every description which filled the heavens. From the roof of the Court House, Smithfield Street, City Hall and over the entire route the cheers of tens of thousands filled the air. The enthusiasm was intense, and wherever a lantern or a flag was visible, "the boys" had a cheer ready.

Newspaper offices blazed a torrent of fire, some in colors, while many of the delegations in the procession had provided themselves with fire-works which kept the several avenues over which they passed in a perfect blaze all the way. The entire route, which the procession of last night was never known in Pittsburgh, and has seldom been surpassed in the United States.

It was nine o'clock and five minutes when the advance guard of the blazing column reached the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. "Our own" Great Western Band came first, and then followed the officers of the Hartranft Club mounted, and immediately after the members of the Club as in the ranks of the Hartranft boys, two hundred and twenty-eight in number. The procession then continued as follows:

Commander-in-chief, Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft.

Chief of Staff, Capt. J. B. Moore.

Adjutant-General, Daniel Leacure.

Aids, Col Robt. Anderson, Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh, Col. H. B. Campbell, Col. A. Slusser, Col. H. H. Bingham, Col. W. M. Daigleish, Capt. W. Lemon, Capt. J. F. Hunter, Maj. Samuel Harper, Gen. J. B. Sherwood, Capt. H. H. Bingham, Jr., Capt. Thomas Capt. John M. Sites, Capt. D. L. A. Collier, Capt. J. T. Cunningham, Capt. Jas. S. Woodsell, R. F. Kennedy, Capt. W. Mellon, Col. Thos. Scott, Gen. A. H. Garrison, Col. E. C. Negley, Dr. D. W. Riggs, Captain W. C. Cook, Major B. Y. Jones, Capt. Wm. Mitchell, Capt. Mitchell, Private R. C. Christy, Captain Hugh McCall, Captain P. A. M. Kreps, Captain Snyder, Wm. Irwin, Captain Hamilton, Capt. Alfred Hancock, Captain S. C. Schoyer, Sergeant Harrison Hall, Captain H. H. Kuhn, Captain Wm. Kerr, Captain Benson, Major W. P. Hunter, Colonel B. W. Darlington, Captain Boyce, Maj. Samuel Harper, Gen. Wm. Wallace, Captain Martin Schaffer, Captain I. A. Cline, Captain C. E. Mulliken, Captain B. M. Pierson, Captain Hugh McCall, Captain Wm. Gray, Captain Wm. Fred Massey, Sergeant Isaiah Brown, Corporal Moses Ditchey, Private Robert Hall.

"That these hundred from Maryland," preceded by their home House of Refuge band, and carrying several flags which were carried through the rebellion.

The Massachusetts delegation, with Brown's Brigade band, two hundred men in the ranks, marching like the oldest of veterans.

The Chicago delegation, over a portion of the route, preceded by Conner's brass band, an organization which did more active duty during its stay than any of the other bands in the entire line of the column, as was necessary, in order to take the train for home.

The Grant Buzzars of this city, numbering thirty-two men, with flags and designatory banners.

Carriages containing President Hays, of the County Executive Committee, Jacob Reese, chairman of County Executive Committee, Secretary Frank P. Case and Mr. James Onslow.

Members of the County Executive Committee in carriages.

The Schuylkill, (Pa.,) county delegation, with a banner bearing the inscription, "Schuylkill shall we know about Farming," preceded by a martial band.

The Grant and Wilson Club of the Twenty-second ward seventy-five men mounted.

Grant and Wilson twenty-five men from Braddock's Field Club.

The Wheeling club, one hundred and twenty men handsomely uniformed. A transparency had on it "Honor to the Brave" and on the other side "We honor the new departure."

That young organization, the Fourteenth ward club, two hundred in the ranks, and transparency with the words "Moorhead like slack water, is damned."

The Veteran club of Philadelphia, preceded by Beck's band. There were two hundred and twenty-four men in the ranks.

Eight carriages filled with distinguished military visitors.

The Kittaning, Pennsylvania, delegation one hundred men preceded by a martial band.

Distinguished soldiers in carriages.

Delegation of forty from Neville township, Pennsylvania, carrying a banner with the words "We will vote for no man who opposes universal suffrage."

The Sharon, Pennsylvania, delegates, seventy in number, with a martial band in advance.

Four men from Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

The Corry club, Pennsylvania, with a brass band.

General Julius White, of Michigan, with fifty men from Kalamazoo, Michigan, a tribute to Kalamazoo County. One Flag.

The Delhi group was preceded by the Mount Washington Grant and Wilson club, seventy-five men and a martial band.

The Wayne glee club, sixty strong, followed in wagons. On the route of the procession their vocal selections were loudly applauded.

Seventy-five men from South Pittsburgh, with a brass band, flags and banners.

Thirty-five men from Allentown, south side.

Mt. Washington cornet band preceding one hundred and fifty Grant and Wilson men from the Second district of Birmingham, with transparency, "The South side Banner Club."

The First precinct of East Birmingham sent one hundred and four men in uniform.

Old "Brownsville" sent a delegation of seventy-five men.

A wagon from Byers McCullough's works, with the inscription "The only wagon in the world that votes for Grant and Wilson." On another wagon was "One more to be filled."—Grant.

The Central Tanner Club of Birmingham, seventy-five men.

Citizens of the South Side in carriages.

Gen. M. D Leggate, of Washington, D. C., commanding Third corps, Pennsylvania, on horseback.

Citizens in carriages.

The Second ward, Pittsburgh, Grant and Wilson club, under command of Captain John G. Gill. It was admitted on all sides that this club marched in a superior manner.

Four guns of Knapp battery under command of Captain McGill.

Pittsburgh Central junior club, fifty youth marching excellently.

The Second ward Grant and Wilson club, one hundred and thirty-five men, with a martial band.

The Pittsburgh drum corps, preceding the Ninth ward Grant and Wilson club, numbering one hundred and thirty-five men.

A colored club of forty-nine men, from Little Washington.

The Third ward, Pittsburgh, Grant and Wilson club, fifty five in line.

The Fourth ward club, Pittsburgh, turned out seventy-eight men who made a very creditable appearance.

The Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, marched well and carried a banner with the inline "Moorehead's speeches like Slackwater are damned."

The West Elizabeth band preceded the Grant and Wilson club of that borough.

A delegation of citizens in carriages escorting strangers.

The Jefferson township delegation, preceded by Snodgrass's band and numbering about ninety men, mounted.

Major General John A. Logan, with Col. Henry B. Hays as chief of a staff of sixteen men, all on horseback.

The Marine band, of Washington, D. C., preceding the National Veteran club of Washington, City, Lieutenant W. Wilding, one hundred and fifty men in rank, escorted by twenty-five Pittsburgers on horseback.

Duquesne colored club, numbering fifty men.

Employees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad riding in a large wagon beautifully festooned with evergreens and flowers, with a locomotive and a building running in front.

Citizens in carriages.

Capp commander and staff mounted.

Sixth ward marching club one hundred strong, preceded by the Union Glee Club.

Eleventh ward club, sixty strong.

St. Patrick's marching club of the Seventh ward, seventy men accompanied by St. Patrick's band.

Seventh ward Junior marching club, one hundred seventy-five.

Tenth ward marching club, eighty-five men preceded by martial band.

The Twelfth ward Independent club numbered eighty-five men. They had a banner with the motto, "Our principles are in accordance with truth and justice."

The first precinct, Twelfth ward, one hundred and twenty-five men.

Second precinct, Twelfth ward, seventy-five men.

Grand central corps of Twelfth ward, two hundred and twenty-five strong, headed by the Lincoln Cornet band.

Seventh ward, colored club, numbered fifty men.

Citizens in carriages.

The Lincoln club of the Thirteenth ward, numbering seventy-five men, and headed by St. Bridgets' band.

Division Marshal and staff mounted.

War Veterans Union club of Brooklyn, New York, bearing large banner with the words inscribed, "Fifteenth ward club, one hundred and eight men. Twenty-third ward club, one hundred and thirty torches.

Citizens in carriages.

The Seventeenth ward club turned out one hundred men and were headed by the Keystone band.

The Seventeenth ward Junior marching club numbered fifty torches.

A martial band, the members of which were dressed in French fancy costumes, preceding the Gazzam Junior marching club, which numbered about thirty torches.

The Wilkins township delegation, numbering one hundred men.

Nineteenth ward club, forty-five men.

Twenty-first ward club, fifty men.

Twenty-first ward colored club, fifty torches.

General Denison, commanding Fourth Corps, with aids.

The first ward, Allegheny, club, numbering two hundred men, made a fine appearance and marched well.

Fourth ward, Allegheny, Minute Men, three hundred and sixty-five strong, accompanied by the Germania band. The club is composed of fine material, and their marching is deserving of favorable mention. They passed down Fifth avenue cheering lustily for Hartranft.

Fourth ward, Allegheny, Central club, colored, turned out fifty men. They carried a transparency on the side of which we noticed "Fourth ward good for four hundred majority."

The Third ward, Allegheny, club was headed by the Reserve Silver Cornet band. This club carried the Reserve silver cornet band. They were enthusiastically cheering for General Hartranft when passing the Commercial office.

The Third ward, Allegheny, colored club came next, carrying a handsome large banner.

Citizens in carriages.

Seventh ward, Allegheny, club, headed by the 28th Spring Garden band, with one hundred men in the ranks.

Eighth Ward Allegheny Club, sixty men, headed by the Excelsior Cornet band.

Allegheny Glee Club, in wagons, singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Fourth Ward Allegheny Club, two hundred strong.

The Second Ward Club, of Allegheny, two hundred and fifty men in the procession, and was preceded by the A. P. Callow band. They carried a large banner, on which was inscribed "The Banner ward of the Banner county of the Keystone State."

Second Ward Allegheny Club, fifty men.

The Fifth Ward Allegheny Club had two hundred and twenty-five men in line. They carried a large transparency with portraits of Grant, Wilson and Hartranft, and when passing the "Commercial" building were cheering loudly for Hartranft.

The Sixth ward colored club, turned out eighty-five men.

The Sixth ward, Allegheny club, had one hundred and fifty men in the procession, and was headed by Hills band of McClure township. On one of their banners was the inscription "Hartranft the hero of Antietam."

The Sixth ward, Allegheny club, numbering nineteen carried a banner upon which we read "Good for four hundred majority."

Sharpsburg delegation, composed of seventy five men headed by the Sharpsburg brass band.

Ellsworth club, one hundred strong.

The Sewickly colored club, with fifty men in line followed.

Many delegations, as the rain began to fall, in a thoroughly drenching manner, deserted the procession, yet the great majority proceeded over the entire route, and at all points were most enthusiastic. After the procession was just two hours and nine minutes in passing a point, not including stoppages.

THE CONVENTION.

Concluding Proceedings—The Resolutions.

The Convention reassembled at ten o'clock Wednesday morning, and notwithstanding the attractions outside, consequent upon the concentration at various points in the city of the tens of thousands who had flocked in from all the adjacent counties to take part in the grand Mass Convention for Western Pennsylvania, the hall was speedily filled up. There was the deepest interest manifested concerning the solid men to bear the report of the Committee on Resolutions—the expressions of the sentiments of the soldiers and sailors of the nation in reference to the pending political contest—and no paragraph, however brief, was sufficient to keep them from the post of duty.

While the audience was assembling, Brown's Brigade band played a medley, which elicited marked applause.

At half-past ten Gen. Logan, of Illinois, called the Convention to order, and announced that the proceedings would be opened with prayer by the Rev. John S. Sands.

After the prayer, Gen. Logan called on Gen. Logan for a speech, but he declined, stating that there was business to be transacted.

The Welsh Glee Club, handsomely uniformed, and seated in a semi-circle round the stage, then rose and sang "America," the national hymn has perhaps never been more effectively rendered in this city. The audience joined in singing the last stanza, and at the close the club was vociferously cheered.

The Marine Band, of Washington City, then favored the Convention with one of its finest performances.

General Logan then stated that quite a number of States had not been represented in the list of officers reported by the Committee, and several names had been incorrectly reported. The Committee on Organization desired to revise the list, and it would be furnished the press for publication. [The list will be found elsewhere.]

The Resolutions.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, of North Carolina, presented the report, which was read by the Secretary, Private Edgar Allen, of Virginia, as follows:

We, the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army and navy during the late war, in Mass Convention in Pittsburgh assembled, for the purpose of expressing our fraternal sentiments upon issues which are logical results of the war, do affirm:

1. That it is a source of unmingled pleasure to meet again, and, reviving the memories of our campaigns for Union and Liberty, thereby to gather lessons for present duty and future guidance.

2. That the preservation of the Union of the States; the arbitrament of war has decreed that we are one nation, with one flag [applause], with liberty and equality before the law for all men, and national authority is essential to establish, protect and defend the rights and the equitable rights of the people. [Applause.]

3. We enter our solemn protest against transferring the control of the Army and Navy, the Treasury and the entire Government, and the Constitutional Amendments, which were the legacy of battle unto the maelves, to an unholy and corrupt coalition composed largely of those who were recently in open hostility to them all. [Immense applause.]

4. We cherish no spirit of revenge toward our fellow-citizens of the South [applause]; the magnanimity of our late commander-in-chief on the field of Appomattox was a sufficient pledge of the Union army that the "cordial hand of the soldier" was closed [loud applause] "and with malice toward none and with charity for all," let us stand by the right hand of fellowship to all those who accept, in good faith, the results of the war, and who will extend to every American citizen of whatever race or color the rights which are solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof. [Applause.]

5. Reposing implicit confidence in the patriotism and gratitude of the American people, and in every interest of the Union soldier; and we here express our hopes and determination that the unparalleled generosity of the people as expressed through Congress in the laws providing pensions and bounties, shall not be frittered away by favoritism, but that they appear will be cheerfully and promptly corrected. [Applause.]

6. We gladly and proudly reaffirm our enthusiastic confidence in the integrity, patriotism and ability of President Grant. [Long continued and deafening applause.] We point to his messages for opinions and recommendations in harmony with the most advanced minds, and to his official record, as a point to the condition of the country in all its relations, foreign and domestic, for the proof that the laws are well administered and its honor maintained.

To rejoice to see associated with him the incorruptible, unshrinkable and unflinching Republican man of American institutions, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. [Long continued applause.]

7. We pledge our steady and earnest support to President Grant and Congress in reforming the civil service and establishing the highest standard of honor and fidelity among all the servants of the government. [Applause.]

8. Although this convention is purely national in its inception and purposes, we cannot refrain from expressing our hearty sympathy and cordial support to our gallant comrades leading the column in Pennsylvania's splendid line, whose shouts and cheers, whose illustrious record as a brave and faithful soldier should endear him to every loyal heart. [Great applause.]

The sentiments of the resolutions struck a responsive chord in the heart of every patriotic soldier and sailor present, and without the changing of letter or the pause of a breath, were received with deafening shouts and cheers, and without a single dissenting voice. Thus did the convention declare to the nation its hearty approval of General Grant's administration, and its unanimous desire to have it continued for four years longer.

The Chicago Glee Club.

Gen. Logan then introduced the Chicago Quartette club, who convulsed the convention with their inimitable singing of the parody on "The Old Brown Jug," in which "Grant B." is made to figure conspicuously. The members of the quartette are John M. Hubbard, Frank Lombard, L. B. Church and Otis Carter. They were each decided bit that an encore was demanded. They did not repeat, however, but favored the audience with another comic performance, equally acceptable.

The Forty-Seventh New York Band.

By request, the Forty-seventh New York National Guard band performed a new composition by Mr. Harrison Millard, entitled "Our Nation's Song." The piece was warmly applauded.

The Permanent Officers.

The Committee on Permanent Officers then submitted the following report, which was received: Presidents and Secretaries chosen to represent the several States and Territories:

Massachusetts—Vice Presidents, James H. Barnes and Col. C. L. Peirce; Secretaries, Maj. J. B. Brose, Jr., Capt. G. S. Marvil.

Ohio—Vice Presidents, Gen. G. M. Barber and Col. Bush; Secretaries, Maj. J. B. Hinman and Gen. Jas. Barnett.

New Jersey—Vice Presidents, Col. Wm. Ward and Col. J. Madison Drake; Secretaries, Maj. J. B. Brose, L. C. Rice.

Wisconsin—Gen. L. Fairchild, Sergeant P. Stackhouse; Secretaries, Maj. W. H. Plunkett, Capt. E. M. Truax.

Georgia—Capt. C. H. Townsend, Capt. A. B. Clark; Secretaries, Sergeant Geo. H. Stone, Sergeant W. H. Thomas.

Michigan—Major S. E. Graves, General W. A. Throop; Secretaries, Capt. Jno. Jones, Capt. Scott Swift.

New Hampshire—Gen S. G. Griffin, Gen. W. Harriman; Secretaries, General H. B. Titus, Major Ed. Parker.

Rhode Island—General C. R. Brayton, Captain J. H. Barker.

Connecticut—Col. C. L. Upham, General H. W. Wessels; Secretaries, Adjt. C. A. Jewell, Maj. S. J. Corey.

New York—Gen. Chas. Jordan, Gen. W. S. Hillyer; Secretaries, Sergt. Maj. S. Williams, Col. A. P. Ketchum.

Pennsylvania—Gen. J. T. Owens, Gen. J. B. Kelley; Secretaries, Col. A. M. Jones, Gen. H. H. Bingham.

Illinois—Gen. J. S. Smith, Col. Owen Stewart; Secretaries, Col. Samuel T. C. Lowe, Lieut. Col. W. E. Sherman.

Indiana—Lieutenant James Lewis, Lieutenant A. Vandever; Secretaries, Captain E. C. Shortzenberg and James H. A. Myers.

Maryland—Major Gen. E. Casaell, Colonel H. Atreon; Secretaries, J. E. King and Captain R. Gross.

Iowa—General E. W. Rice, Colonel G. A. Stewart; Secretaries; Colonel R. M. Littler and Captain J. McElroy.

Virginia—Major E. E. White, Capt. W. A. Mc-Nulty; Secretaries, Capt. B. C. Cook and William J. Johnston.

West Virginia—Gen. B. F. Kelley, Gen. J. T. Harris; Secretaries, Major W. D. Wright and Capt. B. B. Hart.

North Carolina—Gen. Allen Rutherford. Sergeant G. D. Watson; Secretaries, Major S. W. Schenk and Capt. R. M. Shoemaker.

Texas—Gen. W. T. Clark and Gen. James Davidson; Secretaries, Capt. J. S. Whitney and Capt. T. Finn.

Minnesota—Gen. J. H. Baker.

Tennessee—Gen. W. F. Fraser, Col. B. Lewis; Secretaries, Capt A. J. Kicks, Col. D. W. Glassie.

Kentucky—Gen. Jno. Speed, Col. Wm. Wing; Secretaries, Gen. C. P. Wilcox, Capt. J. D. Eaton.

Missouri—Col. J. B. Jones, Capt. C. W. Cooper; Secretaries, Col. J. Joyce, Capt. R. E. Briem.

Louisiana—Col. Chas. W. Lowell, Lieut. W. H. Welsteg; Secretaries, Capt. F. Morley, Lieut. Oscar A. Rice.

Mississippi—Capt. J. C. Tucker, Col. A. Warner; Secretaries, Capt. E. H. Hall, Capt. O. C. French.

Florida—Gen. H. Jenkins, Capt. A. A. Knight; Secretaries, Capt. E. M. Cheney, Capt. D. Hogan.

Colorado—Col. J. M. Hall, Gen. D. L. Smith; Secretaries, Capt. J. D. Wells and E. W. Stanton.

Montana—Gen. W. F. Scribner, Gen. John C. Blane.

California—Lieut. W. H. Lowrie, Capt. Hartmier; Secretaries, Lieut. Col. Robert M. Oliver.

District of Columbia—Col. Hermann Seligson and A. A. Shiasde; Secretaries, Capt. Charles W. Goodrich, U. S. colored troops, A. W. Jordan, U. S. Army.

Utah—Gen. G. R. Maxwell, Col. Wm. M. Johns; Secretaries, Capt. T. H. Bates, E. B. Zabloskie and Major A. K. Smith.

A Greeting from Michigan.

The Secretary then read the following dispatch:

Grand Rapids, Mich., September 18, 1872.—To Chairman Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, Pittsburgh.—From the city that gave birth to the gallant Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, send you God speed, and that we vote for Grant and Wilson.

Colonel Tenth Michigan Veterans.

A Dispatch from New York.

The following dispatch was also read:

New York, September 18.—Business keeps me here, but my heart is with you. Two words of advice for the boys.—Vote for U. S. H. WILSON.

A Vote of Thanks.

Gen. Burnside now arose and said: Lest the convention may adjourn hastily, I wish to make this motion: That we as soldiers and sailors, thank the loyal, good people of Pittsburgh for their kindness in us during our stay. The motion was adopted amid applause.

Gen. Hawley: I propose three cheers for the good people of Pittsburgh, who have made our visit so pleasant and agreeable. The cheers were given with a hearty will.

Thanks to the Resident Committee.

Gen Burnside—I now propose a vote of thanks to the members of the Resident Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Pittsburgh, to whom we have been indebted for all our comforts. The motion was carried unanimously.

A Reception.

Major John Williams, of Mississippi, arose in the audience and recited a few patriotic verses.

"Shall We Adjourn?"

Gen. Logan—The business of the Convention has been brought to a close. Shall we adjourn, or remain and hear some speeches? There was considerable talk yesterday, and there will be talking at Friendship Grove this afternoon. I presume the Convention is now ready to adjourn, and join in the general demonstration of the day.

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Three Rousing Cheers for Grant and Wilson.

With a "hip!" "hip!" the whole convention was brought to its feet, and only an army of veterans could give such cheers as then rent the air.

Three cheers were also given for the victory in November; three for absent friends; three for the good men and women of Pittsburgh, and three for General Logan, President of the convention.

A delegate then moved a vote of thanks to the officers of the convention, which was unanimously adopted. This was also a vote of thanks to the lessee of the Opera House.

Parting Words from the Chairman.

Gen. Logan, before dismissing the Convention, said:

COMRADES.—One word before we return to our homes. When our enemies tell us to be reconciled to those who fought against the government, let us tell them that there is no reconciliation required on our part. We are reconciled to our country, to its honor and glory, to its Constitution, and to the old banner of our fathers; and when those men who draw their blades against this government become themselves reconciled to the old banner, we will be reconciled to them. [Applause.] It is on their part, and not on ours. Let us go to our homes in cities, towns, hamlets and villages, determined to carry the fruits of our great victories for with us. Let not these fruits be turned to ashes or Dead Sea fruits on our lips. Let each man, when he goes to his home, insist on all his friends voting the whole Republican ticket. A grand Republican triumph is what we want, and what we must have to secure peace, happiness and prosperity in this land. [Applause.]

After the benediction had been pronounced by the Rev. D. Hess, the convention was declared adjourned *sine die*.

INCIDENTS OF YESTERDAY.

Entertainment at Friendship Grove.

After the procession reached Friendship Grove the hospitable proprietor, Dr. A. H. Gross, extended an invitation to Major General John F. Hartranft and his personal friends, together with the members of the Republican County Executive Committee, to visit his residence and partake of a lunch which he had prepared for them. About one hundred persons availed themselves of the invitation, and a very pleasant affair it was spent. Jacob Reese, Esq., chairman of the Finance Committee, proposed "the health of Major General Hartranft, the next Governor of Pennsylvania." The General responded in a happy manner, thanking the gentlemen for their kindness. Three cheers for Gen. Hartranft closed the report without the changing of letter or the pause of a breath, was received with deafening shouts and cheers, and without a single dissenting voice. Thus did the convention declare to the nation its hearty approval of General Grant's administration, and its unanimous desire to have it continued for four years longer.

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UP THE LAKES.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The trip of the season, for tourists, has been up the Lakes. The facilities for making it are excellent—on first class steamers. Starting from Buffalo, on board one of these floating hotels, the trip embraces the whole length of Lake Erie, touching at the ports of Erie and Cleveland; then up the Detroit river, with a stop at Detroit, usually long enough for an inside and leisurely view of this city of unsurpassed beauty. Then the steamer passes through the entire length of Lake Huron; then sixty miles of river—the St. Mary—with continuous scenery of islands and lateral stretches of water among them, as far as the eye can see—a most enchanting portion of the trip. Then the voyage is made through the famous Sault St. Mary, commonly called "the Soo." Here the leaping water, flowing from the Upper Lakes, roar defiance and prohibition to the steamer, which, however, soon escapes the birch canoe of the Indian, which he, with a masterly dexterity, pushes up and glides safely down. Until the Lock is finished, a few years hence, the portage affords a fine canal entrance for the steamer of Lake Superior, for a three days voyage, through its entire length, to that infant prodigy—the city of Detroit.

The return trip may be made, for variety, along the north shore of the lakes, or Lake Superior, to the wonderful Bay de Lacle, to the Sault; or Detroit may be completed by rail to St. Paul, by steamer to Chicago or Milwaukee, and thence to Buffalo, by rail again to Milwaukee or Chicago and so to the place of starting.

On Lake Superior, from end to end, the shores exhibit little or no evidences of human labor, or improvement to speak of. Here and there, a light house, and not many of those. Farming, with its pleasing details, is not attempted anywhere. Lumbering mills are in separate compartments in a case filled with a doubled lid for extra security. A long stretch of the farther shore, in Canada, is rendered accessible at one end, which could be approached at one point, by a tiny steamer, and at pleasure, was inserted through the partially open lid, and the opportunity quickly seized of slipping the entire case of mills into the water. Thence to Duluth, the famous Lake Superior iron. Inexhaustible supplies of iron, in a rather convenient form for the smelter, at no great distance from the lake. It is brought by railroad to the docks, where such ingenious and abundant facilities are provided for transferring it to vessels, that several vessels can be loaded with it in the same time, and a full cargo can be shipped in the short space of three or four hours. Marquette is a well built place, and a pleasant one for residence, Houghton and its neighborhood is the centre of mining for the whole region, and appears to be in a flourishing condition. Two or three very pretty towns on the north shore, evidently doing and profit to a large and enterprising population. The approach to the town is highly romantic—through a long, narrow channel, the lower end of which is a large lake—extending inland and almost cutting Keweena Point off from the mainland. The channel is six or eight miles, in process of construction, by which the passage will be made through the Point, with a saving of nearly one hundred miles, as compared with the present route. The other mining towns, Ontonagon, Eagle River, Portage Entry, &c., formerly populous and flourishing, have a dull appearance, owing to the depression in the copper trade for the last two years past. It will be seen, however, are now in operation, since the price of the metal has improved.

If there is any interest or region that, more than others, demands and deserves the aid of Congressional legislation, it is the one just named—the mine interest and the Lake Superior country. The steady enlargement of the mineral resources, which are undoubtedly rich, must precede the general agricultural improvement of this immense region. For want of better facilities for the mining, it can not be profitable, this vast territory is left a desolate wilderness.

The place most attractive to curiosity and to business enterprise is now the city of Duluth, at the head of the Lake, and immediately on the line of Northern Pacific Railroad. It is called a three-year old city, yet is said to contain a population of 5,000. The country around it is, as the site of the city was four years ago, a forest. Only small clearings have been made. Only portions of the land have been brought under cultivation. But the amount of work done, and the improvements made in the city are amazing. They seem to have been commenced at the water's edge, and been extended both ways—wharves, streets, private residences, business houses, stores, dwellings, churches. A ship canal, cut across Minnesota Point—a narrow strip of land extending from the city proper, which gives entrance into a spacious natural harbor, capable of holding a fleet of the largest vessels afloat. Considering this harbor is the track of the Norther Pacific Railroad, with ample wharfage for vessels. Inside or outside of the harbor, the beaches, during the length of the town, vessels have protection and all conveniences for loading and unloading their cargoes.

The business of the place is in fair proportion to these facilities. Two steamers, the Manitou and Minnesota, leave for St. Paul, two on the Northern Pacific, and the same number arrive. Two trains of construction trains are in motion continually. Steamers and sail